

SIGAL CHATTAH, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No.: 8264
CHATTAH LAW GROUP
5875 S. Rainbow Blvd., #203
Las Vegas, Nevada 89118
Tel: (702) 360-6200
Fax: (702) 643-6292
Chattahlaw@gmail.com

JOSEPH S. GILBERT, ESQ.
Nevada State Bar No.: 9033
JOEY GILBERT LAW
405 Marsh Avenue
Reno, Nevada 89509
Tel: (775) 284-7700
Fax: (775) 284-3809
Joey@joeygilbertlaw.com
Counsel for Plaintiff

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

COREY GERWASKI,
Plaintiffs,
vs.

Case No.: 2:24-cv-00985

STATE OF NEVADA ex rel.
BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE
NEVADA SYSTEYM OF HIGHER
EDUCATION, on behalf of the
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS
VEGAS; KEITH WHITFIELD,
individually, AJP EDUCATIONAL
FOUNDATION INC., A California
Non-Profit Corporation, STUDENTS
FOR JUSTICE OF PALESTINE-
UNLV; NATIONAL STUDENTS
FOR JUSTICE OF PALESTINE;
NEVADANS FOR PALESTINIAN
LIBERATION DOES I-XX and ROE
entities I-XX.

**FIRST AMENDED
COMPLAINT**

JURY DEMAND

Defendants.

COMES NOW, Plaintiff, COREY GERWASKI, by and through his attorneys of record, SIGAL CHATTAH, ESQ., of CHATTAH LAW GROUP and JOSEPH S. GILBERT, ESQ., of JOEY GILBERT LAW, and hereby alleges and complains against Defendants as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This court has Federal subject matter jurisdiction under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d *et seq.*, 18 U.S.C. § 2333(d) and 28 U.S.C § 1331, 1343.

2. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 in the District of Nevada, Clark County, because this claim arose therein.

3. Every act and omissions alleged herein was done by Defendants and carried out under the color and pretense of state and federal laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations, or customs.

4. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's State law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a) because they are part of the same case and controversy described by Plaintiff's Federal claims.

5. All of the acts or failures to act herein were duly performed by and attributable to all Defendants, each acting as agent, employee, or under the direction and/or control of the others. Said acts or failures to act were within the scope of said agency and/or employment and each of the Defendants and ratified the acts and omissions by the other Defendants. Whenever and wherever reference is made in this Complaint to any acts by Defendants, such allegations and references shall also be deemed to mean the acts of each of the Defendants acting individually, jointly or severally.

///

1 conducts its activities in Clark County, Nevada, from its address of 4300 S. Maryland Parkway,
2 Las Vegas, Nevada.

3
4 **11.** The Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) Board of Regents reserves to
5 the President of the University the authority and responsibility for matters of student discipline.
6 This authority is delegated by the President to the Vice President for Student Affairs or his/her
7 designee for the processing of conduct matters, hearings and appeals.¹

8
9 **12.** Defendant KEITH WHITFIELD, during all relevant times was an employee of
10 UNL V serving as the President of UNLV as of August 24, 2020. Based upon information and
11 belief, he was and is, a resident of Clark County, Nevada.

12 **13.** That collectively Defendants Whitfield and NSHE shall be named and known
13 herein as “the UNLV Defendants.”

14
15 **14.** Defendant AJP Educational Foundation, Inc. a/k/a American Muslims for
16 Palestine (“AMP”) is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation incorporated in California with its
17 principal place of business in Falls Church, Virginia.

18
19 **15.** Defendant Students for Justice in Palestine- UNLV (“SJP-UNLV”) is an
20 unincorporated association without a formal principal place of business or publicly identified
21 leadership structure.

22
23 **16.** Defendant National Students for Justice in Palestine (“NSJP”) is an
24 unincorporated association without a formal principal place of business or publicly identified
25 leadership structure. NSJP was founded by AMP to provide it on-campus management and
26 control of hundreds of university chapters of Students for Justice in Palestine (“SJP”). AMP

27
28 ¹ [StudentConduct-Code3.pdf \(thefire.org\)](#)

1 controls NSJP and uses it to operate a propaganda machine for Hamas and its affiliates across
2 American college campuses.

3
4 **17.** Defendant NEVADANS FOR PALESTINIAN LIBERATION a/k/a Nevadans for
5 Palestinian Human Rights (“NPL”) is a self -purported diverse group of organizations and
6 individuals working for Palestinian human rights by organizing activities, educational events and
7 advocacy actions that advance the cause of peace and justice. NPL is not a student organization
8 at UNLV.

9
10 **18.** This suit targets the longstanding, unchecked spread of antisemitism at the
11 University of Nevada Las Vegas, which, following the October 7, 2023 Hamas attacks, has
12 erupted in on-campus displays of hatred, harassment, and physical violence against Jewish
13 students on campus, and more specifically Plaintiff herein.

14
15 **19.** Upon information and belief, United States’ student and non-student
16 organizations have been infiltrated as proxies for foreign terrorist organizations to wreak havoc
17 on U.S. college campuses and destabilize the United States’ domestic tranquility.

18 **PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

19
20 **20.** According to their website, Defendant, American Muslims for Palestine [AMP] is
21 a grassroots organization dedicated to advancing the movement for justice in Palestine by
22 educating the American public about Palestine and its rich cultural, historical and religious
23 heritage and through grassroots mobilization and advocacy. AMP’s fiscal sponsor is AJP
24 Educational Foundation, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization.²

25
26
27
28

² [About AMP | AMP \(ampalestine.org\)](#)

21. AMP was founded in 2006 and currently has 10 Chapters across the US and is “a leading voice in the Palestinian solidarity movement”. *Id.* In August 2021, AMP officially launched an affiliated organization, Americans for Justice in Palestine Action (AJP Action) as a 501(c)(4).

22. AMP has not registered as an IRS-designated 501(c)(3) charity and has knowingly used or permitted the use of funds raised by a solicitation of contributions to provide support to terrorists, terrorist organizations, terrorist activities, or family members of terrorists.

23. AMP is one of many organizations that obtain dark money and use the IRS structure, whether it's a 501(c)(3) or (4) or other parts of the IRS Code to avoid paying taxes.

24. AMP’s Chairman Dr. Hatem Bazian, is also a Co-founder of NSJP, which is the student advocacy arm of AMP. Through NSJP, AMP has an expanded platform utilizing students across the United States and social media, as seen below, to perpetuate antisemitic and anti-American propaganda by sowing chaos and destabilization of American College campuses.



25.

26. Today, though AMP ostensibly operates as its own organization, it uses the corporate status of its fiscal sponsor, AJP Educational Foundation, Inc. (“AJP”).³

27. As recently as May 23, 2024, AMP continues to threaten American Universities and college students as demonstrated by the following post on Twitter/X:



28.

29. AMP founded AJP in 2008. AMP and AJP have identical leadership structures and share the same principal place of business in Falls Church, Virginia. AMP’s website advertises that it is funded exclusively by domestic donations, but, upon information and belief, AMP can do so only because funds first pass through AJP, a U.S.-based non-profit.

³ In addition to obtaining revenue from AJP, AMP also received Paycheck Protection Plan loans from the United States government. See AMERICAN MUSLIMS FOR PALESTINE, 2020 ANNUAL REPORT, at 18, <https://www.ampalastine.org/educate/publications/2020-annual-report>.

1 **30.** The nexus between AMP and its lobbying arm in the United States, AJP, is to
2 wreak havoc on college campuses through the funding of student organizations, like NSJP
3 Chapters on U.S. College campuses, as “boots on the ground” to perpetuate the narrative of
4 foreign terrorist organizations like Hamas, Hezbollah and IRGC.

5
6 **31.** This intentional destabilization on US College campuses reached a pinnacle level
7 after October 7, 2023.

8
9 **32.** NSJP was co-founded by Bazian to provide it on-campus management and
10 control of hundreds of university chapters of Students for Justice in Palestine, including Students
11 for Justice of Palestine- UNLV chapter. (“SJP-UNLV”).

12 **33.** It is significant to note, that SJP-UNLV chapter’s Registered Student
13 Organization [RSO] Constitution, confirms that while it will comply with NSHE requirements, it
14 does not; their Constitution calls for a “One State Solution”, a Palestinian State, demonstrating
15 the perpetuation of genocidal intent and narrative of the group.

16
17 **34.** AMP controls NSJP and uses it to operate a propaganda machine for Hamas and
18 its affiliates across American college campuses to influence, wreak havoc and intimidate Jewish
19 students on university campuses across the Nation.

20
21 **35.** Like many universities across the Nation, after October 7, 2023, UNLV has also
22 allowed various student and non-student groups to hold protests on campus in complete
23 disregard to its Jewish student population.

24
25 **36.** Among those groups included are Students for Justice of Palestine, UNLV
26 Muslim Student’s Association, and UNLV’s Feminist Club.

1 **37.** UNLV has also allowed Non-Student Organizations to join protests on campus,
2 such as Nevadans for Palestinian Liberation, Party for Socialism & Liberation, Fifth Sun Project,
3 Red Desert Collective, Etc.

4
5 **38.** In 2010, AMP sponsored the first SJP National Convention to unite the various
6 SJP chapters. At the convention, AMP announced the creation of NSJP—AMP’s new on-campus
7 sub brand—designed to control the management, financing, and messaging of SJP chapters
8 across the country.⁴

9
10 **39.** NSJP, through its leadership and recruited grassroots supporters, has regularly (1)
11 identified itself as a supporter of, and sometimes even part of, Hamas and its affiliates’
12 movement; (2) disseminated instructions from Hamas and other Foreign Terrorist Organization;
13 (3) hosted speakers that are Specially Designated Global Terrorists or affiliated with them; and
14 (4) provided direct aid to the same.

15
16 **40.** AMP’s message to college campuses through NSJP is unambiguous: violent
17 attacks are a justified response to Zionism as an idea, to Israel as an entity, and to Zionists as
18 people.

19
20 **41.** The purpose of this messaging is not only to justify the terrorism of Hamas and
21 its affiliates in Gaza within Western academia and society at large but also to establish an
22 environment where violence against Jews and anyone else associated with Israel could be
23 construed as acceptable, justified, or even heroic.

24
25
26 ⁴ Charles Asher Small et al., Antisemitism Violent Extremism and the Threat to North American
27 Universities: The Contextualization of the National Students for Justice in Palestine, INSTITUTE FOR
28 THE STUDY OF GLOBAL ANTISEMITISM AND POLICY, at 12 (Oct. 2019) [henceforth, “ISGAP
2019”], <https://isgap.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/NSJP-2019-ISGAP-Report-Long Version.pdf>.

42. Rhetoric against law enforcement in the United States is also part of parcel of these organizations and attacks on law enforcement is not only mimicked abroad but also seen in the United States, as confrontations with law enforcement on college campuses was rampant during late April, 2024 and first weeks of May, 2024.





1,383 likes

fifthsunproject 4/22/24 Students stand in solidarity, @unlv_sjp and all SJP (Students for Justice in Palestine) across Turtle Island held walk-outs, rallies, and... more

[View all 33 comments](#)

April 23

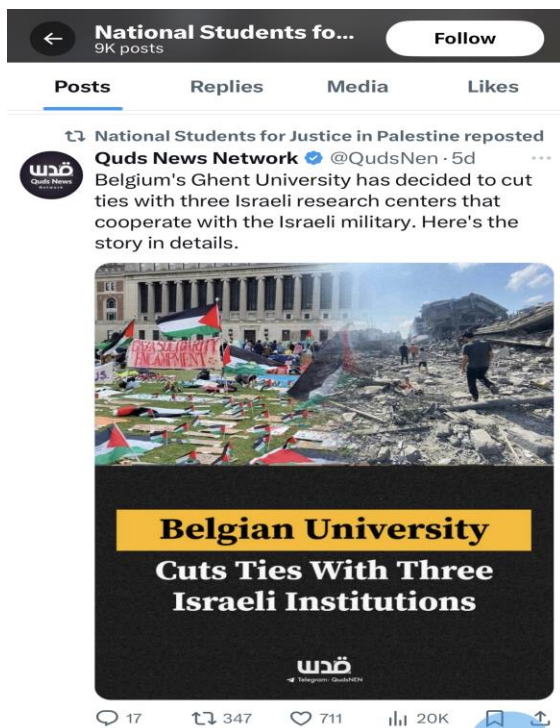
⁵ The group's badges noted on the program are the following: Students for Justice of Palestine- UNLV, NSJP, UNLV Muslim Student Association, NLP, Party for Socialism Liberation, Red Desert Collective, Fifth Sun Project and more. All but two of these organizations are non-student organizations.

43. It became clear after October 7, that directives uttered in the Middle East by Terrorist Organizations of Hamas, Hezbollah and IRGC⁶, were being carried and organized on U.S. University campuses and University campuses around the world, through student and non-student organizations such as Defendant NSJP.



44.

The U.S. Department of the Treasury claims the Corp has supported several organizations the U.S. deems to be terrorist, including Hezbollah, Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine – General Command (PFLP-GC), and the Taliban. *"Fact Sheet: U.S. Treasury Department Targets Iran's Support for Terrorism Treasury Announces New Sanctions Against Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps-Qods Force Leadership"* U.S Department of Treasury, 08/03/2010.



THE STUDENT INTIFADA IS GLOBAL!

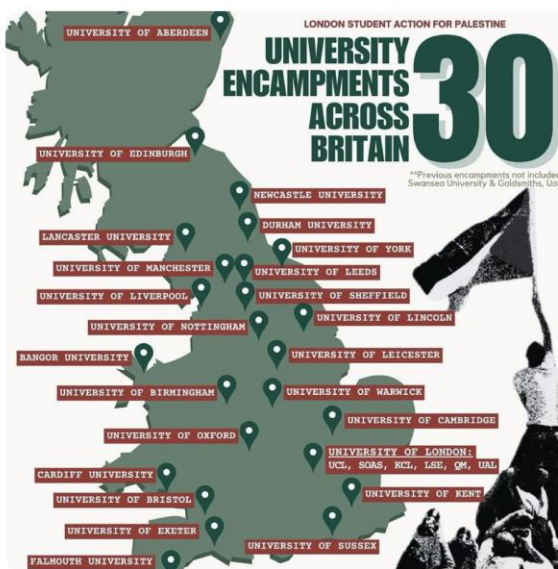
American University in Cairo (AUC): Egyptian students have risen to make their voices clear amidst severe governmental repression. Students, faculty, alumni, and staff have been mobilizing for the past few days to amplify their demands:

1. Boycott AXA Insurance & HP Inc.
2. Full financial transparency
3. Adhere to the BDS list
4. Remove any goods supportive of Israeli apartheid.

Students have made it clear that they will not stop until demands are met! 🇵🇸 🇪🇬



30 university encampments across the UK and counting!



3:01 AM · 5/19/24 From Earth · 65K Views

1.1K Reposts 77 Quotes 2.5K Likes 93 Bookmarks



Tokyo, Japan

Scores of students at Sophia University join the global student uprising for Gaza, pressing their school to cut ties with Tel Aviv University.



3:36 AM · 5/21/24 From Earth · 95K Views

402 Reposts 22 Quotes 928 Likes 47 Bookmarks



1 **45.** In short, days of rage and directives called on by Ismail Haniyah, Khaled Mishal
2 and Iran's Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, were now being acted out on U.S. college campuses through
3 the leadership and organization of AMP and NSJP.

4
5 **46.** America's college campuses were being run and taken over by students and non-
6 student organizations, taking direct instructions from foreign terrorist organizations and leaders
7 overseas, all at the costs of innocent students and faculty, who had and have no idea how these
8 things were happening.

9
10 **47.** It has become clear that foreign terrorist organizations were directly influencing
11 American University policies through the chaotic infrastructure of dissent and upheaval created
12 by AMP and NSJP.

13 **48.** It further became clear that calls for "resistance" made by foreign terrorist
14 organization, were being carried out by University Student organizations and non-student
15 organizations at the request of Hamas, Hezbollah and IRGC leadership, fomenting chaos on
16 campuses across the world.

17
18 **49.** Every course of chaos and resistance that occurred across American Universities
19 was reciprocally, appreciated and subject to congratulatory messages from foreign terrorist
20 organizations, thereby perpetuating the perceived effectiveness of these student movements.

21
22 **50.** On May 29, 2024, the United States Congressional House Oversight Committee
23 sent an initial letter requesting AMP turn over documents related to the funding of and
24 communications with NSJP, as well as anything regarding Hamas' brutal Oct. 7 terrorist attack
25 against Israel, as well as "all documents and communications, regardless of topic, created on or
26 sent between Oct. 6 (and) Oct. 8, 2023."

1 **51.** On June 24, 2024 United States Rep. James Comer, threatened to subpoena AMP
2 over its connections to protests at college campuses across the U.S. providing that the House
3 Oversight Committee has “substantial evidence” connecting AMP to Students for Justice in
4 Palestine (SJP), a group which contributed to many of the protests. Despite requests to gain more
5 insight into the Group’s operations, Rep. Comer has been stonewalled.
6

7 **52.** The request specifically demanded AMP Executive Director Osama Abuirshaid to
8 provide all “documents and communications” with and related to an associated organization,
9 National Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP), which Comer said claims to ‘support over 200
10 Palestine solidarity organizations on college campuses across North America.
11

12 **53.** Representative Comer stated: “Instead of working to accommodate my requests or
13 producing any responsive documents to the Committee, your counsel has indicated that AMP will not
14 accept my May 29, 2024, letter,” the message reads. “Perhaps you believe this is a necessary course of
15 action because such an admission could negatively impact AMP’s legal strategy in responding to a
16 lawsuit filed in the Eastern District of Virginia.”
17

18 **54.** “This oversight is critical to inform legislation to ensure that federal agencies are
19 able to adequately prevent money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as to determine
20 whether statutory reporting requirements on financial institutions related to money laundering
21 and terrorist financing need to be updated by Congress,” he added.
22

23 **55.** Rep. Comer followed up by including requests for funding documents and
24 communications to Hamas and SJP. He outlined a deadline of July 8. That deadline has passed
25 and no documents have been disclosed.
26

27 **56.** SJP has also expressed support for Hamas’s October 7 onslaught.
28

1 **57.** It is significant to note that SJP has been suspended from multiple college
2 campuses, including Rutgers and Columbia. Plaintiff herein requests that SJP be suspended from
3 all Nevada campuses.

4 **58.** The group gained notoriety in 2014, when its New York University chapter
5 posted mock eviction notices on dormitories of Jewish students “to draw attention to the reality
6 that Palestinians confront on a regular basis.”

7 **59.** Among college campuses taken over and overrun by these groups are also
8 Nevada’s campuses UNLV and University Nevada Reno.
9



26 **60.**

27 **61.** University of Nevada Las Vegas has allowed antisemitic rhetoric to run rampant
28 on campus dating back to 2018 and has failed to protect their Jewish student population having

1 allowed both antisemitic student and non-student organizations allowed on campus to intimidate,
 2 harass, assault their Jewish student population, without any substantive efforts to mitigate this
 3 hateful conduct, which violates UNLV's own policies against same.

4
 5 **62.** Within hours of Hamas's October 7 attack, Hamas leader Ismail Haniyeh called
 6 for Hamas's "resistance abroad" to "join this battle any way they can." He also stated, "[l]et us
 7 be partners in creating this great victory, inshallah."

8
 9 **63.** Three days later, Mr. Mashal—the leader of Hamas's diaspora office and founder
 10 of the Islamic Association of Palestine (IAP)—called on Hamas's global supporters to be "part
 11 of this battle."⁷ IAP is Hamas' public voice in the United States.

12 **64.** Former Islamic Association of Palestine staffers and members were founding
 13 members of the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR). (CAIR) is a Muslim "civil
 14 rights and advocacy group", headquartered on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. CAIR's stated
 15 purpose is to promote social, legal and political activism among Muslims in America.
 16

17 **65.** It is also clear that there is a large deeply intertwined network of pro-Hamas
 18 organizations in the United States, who have anchored themselves onto college campuses across
 19 the Nation as seen below.
 20

21 **66.** The mobilization of thousands of students across the United States campuses, on
 22 directive of Foreign Terrorists Organizations was not only happening in plain sight, it was
 23 happening through coordination of antisemitic and anti-American organizations existing and
 24 doing business in the United States.
 25

26 ⁷ Former Hamas Leader Khaled Mashal Calls For 'Friday of The Al-Aqsa Flood': Muslims Should Take
 27 to The Streets Worldwide, Join the Battle; The West, America, Zionists Will See Convoys of Mujahideen
 28 on Their Way to Palestine, MEMRI TV (Oct. 10, 2023), <https://www.memri.org/tv/fmr-hamas-leader-calls-muslims-world-join-battle-palestine>.

1 **67.** These Pro-Hamas organizations use buzzwords like “colonialism” “oppressors”
 2 “solidarity with...” and “liberation from” “apartheid regime” among others to describe both
 3 Israel and U.S. policies and garner support from students and universities across the Nation.

4
 5 **68.** The vernacular across campus protests became more pointed at the purported
 6 plight of Gazans after October 7, 2024, with student and non-student organizations organizing in
 7 opposition to “Israeli- occupation of Gaza” and a movement to end the “Zionist apartheid
 8 regime” in “Palestine”.

9
 10 **69.** Signs on and off campuses were splashed with the words “From the River to the
 11 Sea”, posters of watermelons⁸ were displayed, along with the Palestinian flags, and other
 12 symbolic signs.

13 **70.** Within hours of the attack, the language of the Hamas-authored disinformation
 14 campaign appeared in NSJP propaganda across social media and on college campuses. Exactly
 15 as AMP intended, NSJP acted as Hamas’ loyal foot soldiers for Hamas’s propaganda battle on
 16 university campuses across the United States. The next day, NSJP released its Day of Resistance
 17 Toolkit (“NSJP Toolkit”)⁹ across more than 300 American college campuses and on the internet.

18
 19 **71.** The Toolkit, literally, was an instruction manual including the following pictures
 20 as guidelines for online media distribution whereby student organizations would simply use
 21 Canva to modify the prototype provided by NSJP, and subsequently blast it out on social media
 22 networks, such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Snapchat, Tik Tok.

23
 24
 25
 26
 27 ⁸ The watermelon is a symbol of Palestinians’ public expression of the struggle against Israeli occupation
 of the Palestinian territories. The colors of a watermelon capture the similar colors of green, black and red
 of the Pan-Arabian flag.

28 ⁹ DAY-OF-RESISTANCE-TOOLKIT.pdf (imgix.net)

TEMPLATE GRAPHICS

[CANVA GRAPHIC TEMPLATE LINK FOR PROTESTS \[LINK WITH BELOW GRAPHICS\]](#)

TABLING MATERIALS AND OTHER GRAPHICS COMING SOON



72. The NSJP Toolkit uses the euphemism “the resistance” and similar phrases to refer Referred to as Operation Towfan Al-Aqsa (Al-Aqsa Flood).

73. Immediately thereafter, SJP-UNLV and NPL had coordinated their “day of rage” hosting a variety of off campus protests initially in downtown, Las Vegas in accordance with directives issued by Hamas.

74. Subsequently SJP-UNLV coordinated with non-student groups to facilitate antisemitic protests on UNLV’s campus with other non-student organizations such as NLP, the Fifth Sun Project, and Red Desert Collective, among others, in clear advancement of carrying out NSJP’s and Hamas’ instructions in Las Vegas.

1 **75.** These organizations worked in unison with SJP, taking instructions from NSJP to
2 wreak havoc on UNLV’s campus with antisemitic protests commencing on October 19, 2024 and
3 continuing to present day.

4
5 **76.** The NSJP Toolkit is a direct response to Hamas’ “call for mass mobilization”
6 issued the day prior. In it, NSJP demands its members and allies “not only support, but struggle
7 alongside our people back home ... and above all normalize and support our fearless resistance.”

8
9 **77.** To do so, the NSJP Toolkit puts forth a strategy to “normalize the resistance,”
10 Hamas, by arguing that Liberation is not an abstract concept... [L]iberating colonized land is a
11 real process that requires confrontation by any means necessary. In essence, decolonization is a
12 call to action . . . It calls upon us to engage in meaningful actions that go beyond symbolism and
13 rhetoric. Resistance comes in all forms—armed struggle, general strikes, and popular
14 demonstrations. All of it is legitimate, and all of it is necessary. (emphases added)

15
16 **78.** The NSJP Toolkit thus compels Defendants, their members, and their allies to
17 provide “real” support to Hamas not only through their arguments and rhetoric, but also through
18 “confrontation” that includes, among other things, “armed struggle” and violence.

19
20 **79.** At UNLV, SJP-UNLV has incorporated not only NPL to join “the resistance” on
21 UNLV’s campus but also the collateral groups of Fifth Sun Project¹⁰ and Red Desert
22 Collective¹¹, to “stand in solidarity” against “Zionist colonialization”.

23 **80.** Immediately after describing the Unity Intifada, NSJP confirmed it was “PART of
24 this movement, not in solidarity with this movement.”¹² Again, only Hamas operates a “unified
25

26 ¹⁰ The Fifth Sun Project is a small WOC-Led Group Focused on Cultural Awareness, Indigenous
27 Activism, Raising Funds & Support for our Community. Fifth Sun Project (uucv.org)

28 ¹¹ A working-class organization based in occupied Paiute land! Red Desert Collective | Substack

¹² The Resistance News Network Telegram Chat

command” in Gaza. There is no ambiguity: Defendants identify themselves as not just aligned with Hamas’s terrorist activities, but “PART of” them with a clear intent to mobilize and wreak havoc on UNLV’s campus and off it in the streets of Las Vegas.

81. The NSJP Toolkit was distributed to prepare and organize a “Day of Resistance” to support Hamas’s terrorist activities. NSJP intentionally avoids acknowledging Hamas’s most despicable crimes—the rape, kidnap, and the slaughter of innocent civilians—and simply declares that “[s]ettlers are not ‘civilians’” and therefore can be murdered in cold blood.

82. The NSJP Toolkit further provides graphics and advertisements for SJP Chapters and allies to use that includes images of paragliders, which references how Hamas infiltrated the Nova Festival.

83. Neither Hamas, nor any other terrorist organization, had ever used paragliders to commit a terrorist attack until October 7—just one day before NSJP provided the graphic.

84. The NSJP Toolkit further requests member organizations endorse the “Toofan Al Aqsa Statement”¹³ The statement, analogous to the NSJP Toolkit, declares its “unwavering support of the resistance in Gaza and the broader occupied Palestinian lands” and encourages Hamas and its affiliates to continue killing and taking hostages.

85. Many of Defendants’ affiliates signed the Toofan Al-Aqsa Statement, which declares “[w]e honor Palestinians who are working on the ground on several axes of the so-called ‘Gaza envelope’ alongside our comrades in blood and arms, and what is coming is greater. Victory or martyrdom.”

¹³ Hamas and other Palestinian armed groups named the attacks Operation Al-Aqsa Flood (or Deluge; Arabic: عملية طوفان الأقصى, romanized: *‘amaliyyat ṭūfān al-’Aqṣā*, usually romanised as "Tufan Al-Aqsa" or "Toofan Al-Aqsa")

1 **86.** Foreign terrorist organizations also pledged their support to “Toofan Al-Aqsa”
2 issuing statements such as” that your mujahideen brothers all over the world stand with you
3 [Hamas] in single file in the same trenches. We are with you [Hamas] and we testify to God that
4 we will not let you down as long as our hearts are beating, until victory is achieved. Tufan Al-
5 Aqsa will undoubtedly be the etched in the history of Islamic battles of our nation.”¹⁴
6

7 **87.** Al-Shabaab’s statement concurred, “While your fellow mujahideen in East Africa
8 bless the battle in the land of Palestine, we promise that we will not turn away from sacrificing in
9 your name and cause ... if there is a way to support you, we shall not delay nor hold back.”
10

11 **88.** Meanwhile in the United States, Defendants’ violence and terror at UNLV is a
12 direct instruction from overseas terror organizations codified in the NSJP Toolkit.
13

14 **89.** The acts of these organizations working in unison, to perpetuate Hamas
15 propaganda at UNLV against UNLV’s student body was a coordinated effort as demonstrated by
16 deliberate acts at UNLV, right after calls to action by Hamas and Iranian Revolutionary Guard
17 Corps (“IRGC”) officials.
18

19 **90.** The NSJP Toolkit directed Defendants’ members and allies “to engage in
20 meaningful actions that go beyond symbolism and rhetoric” to include all potential forms of
21 resistance, including “armed struggle” and violence.
22

23 **91.** Hamas itself echoed those same calls. For example, on December 5, 2023, in an
24 interview on Al-Aqsa TV (Hamas-Gaza), a senior Hamas official, Sami Abu Zahri, called on
25 Hamas’s allies in the United States to engage in domestic terrorism to support Hamas’s terrorist
26 activities.
27

28 ¹⁴ Al Qaeda Leadership

1 **92.** Defendants’ encouragement of its members, affiliates, and allies to join the
2 “resistance”—again, a euphemism for Hamas itself—is not mere speech or advocacy. Rather,
3 Defendants encouraged their members to exert political pressure on American institutions and
4 politicians, in service of Hamas’s goals. The chaotic images emerging from American campuses
5 are the intended result of Defendants’ endeavors.
6

7 **93.** In short, Defendants act as Hamas’s public relations division and recruit students
8 as domestic foot soldiers not only to disseminate Hamas’s propaganda but also to foment
9 violence, chaos, and fear across the United States and at UNLV to intimidate students and
10 faculty and coerce change in American policy.
11

12 **94.** This is all in support Hamas’s, Hezbollah and IRGC’s short and long-term goals
13 for its international terrorist activities, using and recruiting American students on American
14 University campuses to perpetuate a terrorist agenda to sow chaos domestically in the United
15 States.
16

17 **95.** Defendants organized “Day of Resistance” riots and protests for many SJP
18 chapters, including University of Nevada Las Vegas, to coincide with Hamas’s proclaimed “Day
19 of Rage” for its supporters in Gaza and the West Bank on October 13, 2023 (which would be late
20 in the evening on October 12, 2023, in many parts of the United States).
21

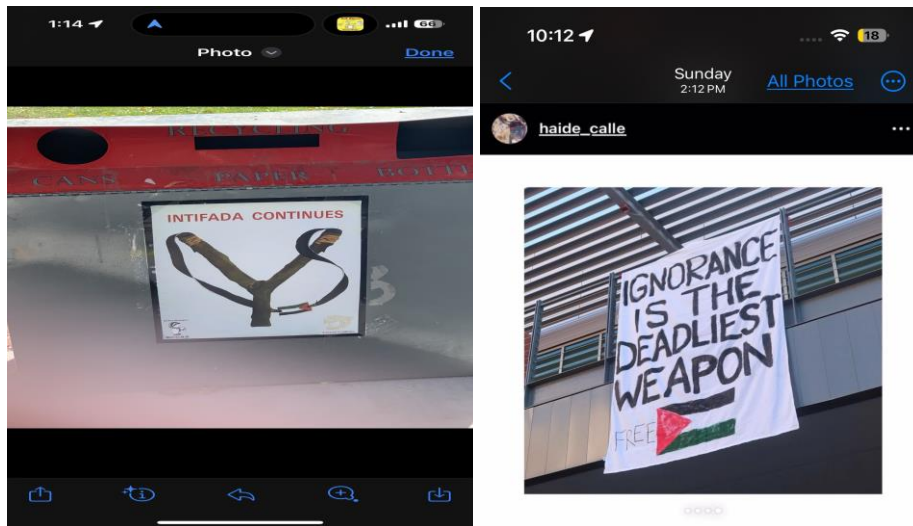
22 **96.** As demonstrated below, every call to action by Hamas, is equally mirrored and
23 reciprocated with a call to action at UNLV, held by NSJP and SJP-UNLV along with other
24 student and non-student organizations they collaborate with to wreak havoc on UNLV’s campus.
25
26
27
28

1 **97.** Similarly, these acts of resistance at UNLV by SJP-UNLV called for days of rage
2 often for the purpose of terrorizing Jewish Students on campus.



13 **98.** The collaboration between UNLV and SJP-UNLV to allow the SJP-UNLV to
14 “express” their indignation under the First Amendment, at the expense of Jewish students was on
15 unprecedented levels and never seen before by Jewish students.

17 **99.** UNLV allowed stickers and posters supporting intifada on the University campus
18 without even bothering to remove or even attempting to remove these antisemitic messages
19 targeting Jewish students.

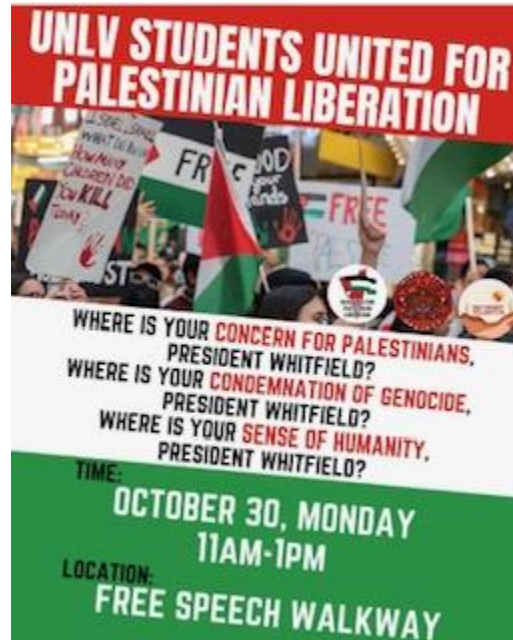


100.

101. A slingshot and messaging of David & Goliath with a Palestinian flag with Intifada Continues displayed on garbage cans on UNLV's Campus. A sign plastered on UNLV Student Union with a Palestinian flag.



1 **102.** Even after the days of resistance called by AMP to UNLV's SJP Chapters, the
 2 narrative continued with attacks even at Defendant Whitfield, citing "Where is your concern for
 3 Palestinians President Whitfield"



103.

16 **104.** Defendants continue to provide crucial ongoing public relations services to
 17 Hamas to generate support for its ongoing terrorism. As a sanctioned Foreign Terrorist
 18 Organization, Hamas is prohibited from hiring an American public relations firm. Defendants fill
 19 this critical gap by providing invaluable communication services that Hamas cannot receive or
 20 pay for elsewhere in the United States.

22 **105.** On January 21, 2024, Hamas issued a document in English, *Our Narrative—*
 23 *Operation Al-Aqsa Flood*, explaining how the protests and slogans of the American students in the
 24

1 wake of October 7, have renewed and reinvigorated the goals of Hamas to completely destroy
2 Israel.¹⁵

3
4 **106.** Defendants do not just parrot Hamas’s talking points. Indeed, Hamas has
5 regularly adopted Defendants’ propaganda language and framing. For example, by October
6 2023, Hamas’s Political Bureau, in English, expressly adopted NSJP’s position that not only
7 hostage taking, but “everything we do, it is justified.”

8
9 **107.** Further, Defendants consistently respond to Hamas and its allies’ calls for mass
10 protests and support as seen across the Nation on U.S. college campuses.

11 **108.** Defendants, as if on command, mimic whatever calls Hamas leadership makes, on
12 college campuses across the Nation including UNLV. Hamas leadership has been clear to
13 reciprocate and regale Defendants for said compliance.

14
15 **109.** On March 30, 2024, Mr. Barakat gave another interview with Al-Manat TV
16 (Hezbollah-Lebanon) in which he explained that the protesters in the West, with their chants to
17 “Free Palestine from the River to the Sea,” are providing popular, political, and media support
18 for the armed resistance.¹⁶

19
20 **110.** On March 30, 2024, the Iranian Revolutionary Guard called for a “an economic
21 blockade across four continents in solidarity with Palestinians” to take place on April 15, 2024.

22
23
24 ¹⁵ Hamas Leader Abroad Khaled Mashal: ‘We Reject the Two-State Solution; October 7 Proved That
25 Liberating Palestine from The River to The Sea Is Realistic and Has Already Begun’, MEMRI TV (Jan.
26 22, 2024), <https://www.memri.org/reports/hamas-leader-abroad-khaled-mashal-we-reject-two-state-solution-october-7-proved-liberating>.

27 ¹⁶ Canada-Based Former Senior PFLP Official Khaled Barakat on Hezbollah TV: American and Canadian
28 Protesters Support Armed Resistance, Elimination of Israel; BDS Serves the Armed Resistance, But
Cannot Substitute It, MEMRI TV (Apr. 5, 2024), <https://www.memri.org/reports/canada-based-former-senior-pflp-official-khaled-barakat-hizballah-tv-american-and-canadian>.

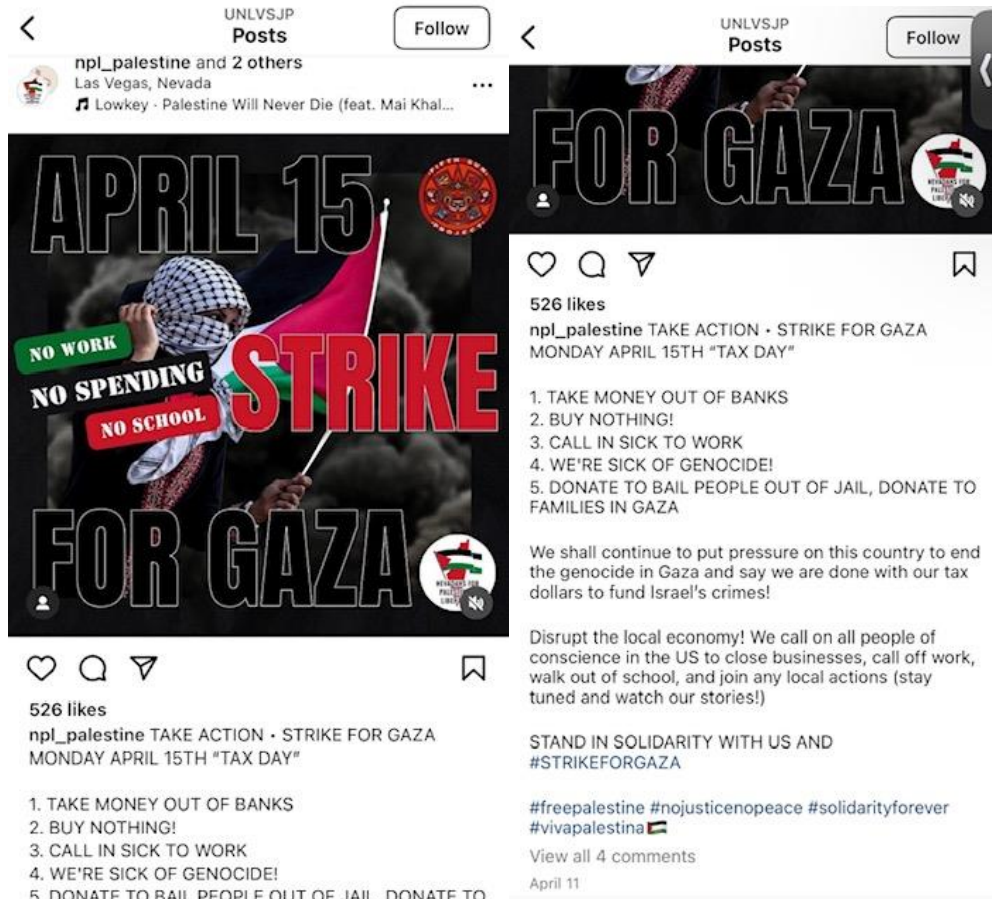
1 **111.** Local AMP and SJP chapters across the United States parroted the “Strike4Gaza”
 2 materials and made identical calls for mass disruption of American infrastructure on April 15,
 3 2024.

4
 5 **112.** It is clear that once Foreign Terrorist Organizations including IRGC make their
 6 call to action abroad, that precise call to action is carried out in the United States, across college
 7 campuses herein, and more specifically, here at UNLV.

8
 9 **113.** On April 15, 2024, “Strike4Gaza” protests erupted across American cities and,
 10 just as the IRGC called for, created an “economic blockade” disrupting American economic and
 11 transportation centers, such as the Golden Gate Bridge, the Brooklyn Bridge, Chicago-O’Hare
 12 International Airport, and the New York Stock Exchange. Again, Defendants attacked—and
 13 recruited others to attack—American citizens, institutions, and systems to foment a culture of
 14 fear to, with the aid of the IRGC, provide material support to Hamas.

15
 16 **114.** Likewise, SJP-UNLV parroted their message and posted the following call to
 17 action for April 15, 2024 calling for an economic boycott at UNLV, specifically titled “Take
 18 Action- Strike for Gaza- Monday April 15, Tax Day-

- 19 • Take Money out of banks
- 20
- 21 • Buy Nothing
- 22
- 23 • Call in sick to work
- 24
- 25 • We’re sick of genocide
- 26 • Donate to bail people out of jail; Donate to families in Gaza
- 27 • Disrupt the local economy! We call on all people of conscience in the US to close
- 28 businesses call off work, walk out of school and join any local actions.



115. The law distinguishes between those who engage in independent advocacy and those who are providing a service to Foreign Terrorist Organization and what Defendants are doing at UNLV are carrying out the directives of Foreign Terrorists Organizations.

116. Defendants and UNLV have fostered an environment that does not just assist Hamas, IRGC and Hezbollah but see themselves as part of the movement Hamas controls—the same movement that terrorizes Jewish students at UNLV and continues to attack and terrorize them to this day.

117. Defendant have openly created a racially hostile environment where Jewish students are and were subjected to repeated racial slurs and threats and being shamed and humiliated on the basis of their race.

1 **118.** Defendants have continuously fomented such a hostile environment for Jewish
2 students such that the harassment is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive while UNLV
3 maintains its deliberate indifference regarding same.
4

5 **119.** The assistance Defendants provide to Hamas through their propaganda at UNLV
6 is material, critical, systematic, and of significant monetary value. In fact, Defendants'
7 substantial assistance is invaluable. Hamas is unable by law to retain public relations services in
8 the United States, but through these continued protests of non-student organizations at the
9 University, is the greatest free public relations campaign in the State.
10

11 **120.** Court intervention is now needed to protect students and faculty and to end this
12 antisemitic discrimination and harassment, which violates University policy, federal civil rights
13 laws, and the U.S. Constitution.
14

15 **121.** Although, several of UNLV's public Administrators have made public statements
16 against the antisemitic behavior that has plagued the University, ultimately, they have failed to
17 take any concrete remediation to mitigate the lack of safety Jewish students are faced with on
18 campus.
19

20 **122.** Instead, Defendant Whitfield continues to entertain antisemitic groups and
21 substantiate legitimacy to their hateful behavior.
22

23 **123.** Jewish students on campus have been forced to disavow an integral component of
24 their Jewish identity or be denied the same rights and opportunities enjoyed by other members of
25 the campus community.
26

27 **124.** UNLV by and through its agents and faculty have fostered an environment where
28 antisemitism, harassment and the demonization of Jewish students is a legitimate and acceptable

1 behavior on campus, whether or not perpetrated by Anti-Israel student campus organizations or
2 other non-student organizations given a platform at UNLV.

3
4 **125.** It has been UNLV's position that Anti-Zionistic rhetoric is acceptable as free
5 speech on campus, deliberately conflating the notion that Anti-Zionism is not Antisemitism and
6 therefore, a political policy subject to legitimate public discourse.

7
8 **126.** Anti-Zionism is discrimination against those who recognize the Jews' ancestral
9 heritage—in particular the Jews' historic connection to the land of Israel and the right of the
10 Jewish people to self-determination in their ancestral homeland—as key components of their
11 Jewish identity.

12
13 **127.** The United States, along with at least forty-two other nations, has recognized that
14 demonizing, delegitimizing and applying a double standard to Israel—all forms of anti-Zionism
15 that are distinct from criticism of the State of Israel or opposition to the policies of the Israeli
16 government—are forms of anti-Semitism.

17
18 **128.** In spite of the recognition of anti-Zionism as a form of antisemitism, UNLV
19 continues to allow students and non-student organizations on campus to verbally assault, harass,
20 humiliate and demonize Jewish students on campus.

21
22 **129.** Plaintiffs seek this Court's intervention to set things right by requiring Defendants
23 to enforce UNLV policies in an evenhanded way, prohibit discrimination and bias as required by
24 law, and treat Jewish students, faculty, and invited speakers in the same manner as their non-
25 Jewish counterparts.

26
27 **130.** The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution affords Plaintiff the
28 right to equal protection under the laws.

1 **131.** Defendants violated Plaintiff's right when they, under color of state law, carried
2 out customs and/or policies and/or practices and usage of deliberate indifference and tolerance
3 for discrimination, carried out on the basis of race, failed to protect Plaintiff and prohibit the
4 discriminatory conduct.

5
6 **132.** Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq.,
7 mandates that no person shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from
8 participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or
9 activity receiving Federal financial assistance, and that Defendants protect Plaintiff and other
10 similarly situated students, by prohibiting the same.

11
12 **133.** Defendants were negligent and acted with deliberate indifference, when they,
13 under color of state law, condoned, ratified, and carried out the prohibited conduct, and denied
14 Plaintiff of his rights, benefits, and participation in their programs and activities.

15
16 **134.** Defendants were negligent and acted with deliberate indifference when they,
17 under color of state law, condoned and tolerated a hostile and offensive environment where
18 discriminatory acts and expressions were carried out against Plaintiff, causing harm.

19
20 **135.** Defendants were negligent and acted with deliberate indifference, when they,
21 under color of state law, breached and failed in the performance of their duties.

22 **136.** Defendants' negligent actions, and their deliberate indifference to Plaintiff,
23 shocks the conscience and demonstrates a discriminatory and dangerous environment Plaintiff
24 and other Jewish students found on campus at UNLV.

25
26 **137.** Since at least September 2004, it has been the policy of the Office of Civil Rights
27 ("OCR") of the U.S. Department of Education ("DOE") to investigate Title VI complaints
28 against universities related to antisemitism. In an October 26, 2010 letter to federally funded

1 schools, OCR confirmed that such schools are “responsible for addressing harassment incidents
2 about which [they] know[] or reasonably should have known,” and must address “anti-Semitic
3 harassment,” stating that such harassment violates Title VI when it creates a “hostile
4 environment” based on “actual or perceived shared ancestry or ethnic identity as Jews,” in which
5 “the conduct is sufficiently severe, pervasive, or persistent so as to interfere with or limit a
6 student’s ability to participate in or benefit from the services, activities, or opportunities offered
7 by a school,” or when the “harassment is encouraged, tolerated, not adequately addressed, or
8 ignored by school employees.” OCR further clarified that schools must take “immediate and
9 appropriate action to investigate” harassment claims and “must take prompt and effective steps
10 reasonably calculated to end the harassment, eliminate any hostile environment and its effects,
11 and prevent the harassment from recurring.”
12
13

14 **138.** In December 2019, President Donald Trump issued Executive Order 13899 on
15 “Combating Anti-Semitism,” directing the executive branch to enforce Title VI against
16 discrimination “rooted in anti-Semitism as vigorously as against all other forms of discrimination
17 prohibited by Title VI,” and in doing so, to consider the definition of antisemitism promulgated
18 by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (“IHRA”), an intergovernmental
19 organization comprised of thirty-five member countries. On January 4, 2023, DOE, citing the
20 “rise in reports of anti-Semitic incidents,” released a fact sheet, “Protecting Students from
21 Discrimination Based on Shared Ancestry or Ethnic Characteristics,” which reiterates that Title
22 VI protects “students who experience discrimination, including harassment, based on their . . . (i)
23 shared ancestry or ethnic characteristics; or (ii) citizenship or residency in a country with a
24 dominant religion or distinct religious identity.”
25
26
27
28

1 **139.** According to the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), “Zionism is the movement for
2 the self-determination and statehood for the Jewish people in their ancestral homeland, the land
3 of Israel.”¹⁷

4
5 **140.** Anti-Zionism is discriminatory and antisemitic when expressed in terms of, for
6 example: applying double standards not applicable to other countries or peoples in assessing
7 Israel’s legitimacy and conduct; denying the Jewish people’s right to self-determination or the
8 right of the State of Israel to exist; denying that Israel has the right to self-defense against
9 terrorism, invasion, or the murder, rape, and kidnapping of its citizens; accusing Israel of being
10 inherently racist or comparable to the Nazis; or invoking classic antisemitic canards against
11 Israel and its people.

12
13 **141.** Zionism, which reflects the Jews' ancestral heritage and deep connection to Israel,
14 is integral to the religious, national and/or ethnic identity of most Jews. "The vast majority of
15 Jews around the world feel a connection or kinship with Israel, whether or not they explicitly
16 identify as Zionists, and regardless of their opinions on the policies of the Israeli government."¹⁸

17
18 **142.** It has become commonplace among persons seeking to disguise their anti-
19 Semitism to use the word "Zionists" to mean Jews, while at the same time arguing
20 (incongruously) that Zionism is merely a political viewpoint.

21 **A. UNLV STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT**

22
23 **143.** UNLV’s Office of Vice President of Student Affairs issued a Student Code on
24 Conduct which specifically delineates the acceptable and unacceptable conduct by students and
25 includes “[T]o maintain an effective campus environment, each member of the campus
26

27
28 ¹⁷ Zionism, ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE, <https://www.adl.org/resources/glossary-term/Zionism>

¹⁸ Zionism, ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE, <https://www.adl.org/resources/glossary-term/zionism>

community is strongly encouraged to notify appropriate officials of any violation of the Code and to assist in its enforcement. As citizens of the larger community in which the “University” is located, students/student organizations have all the responsibilities and rights that are incumbent upon any citizen. The University is concerned with what happens to students/student organizations and holds students/student organizations responsible for their own actions. Students/student organizations are subject to the University’s internal disciplinary procedures, i.e., the “Code”, and also, when applicable, to local, state, and federal laws.

144. The Code of Conduct also prohibits the following acts.

- Disrupting classroom activity, University functions, and/or the operations of the University by an action or combination of actions that unreasonably interfere with, hinder, obstruct, or prevent the right of others to freely participate in an activity, program, or service of the University. *Id.* III, K.
 - Threatening, assaulting, or causing physical harm to oneself or to another. Uttering any words or performing any acts that cause physical injury, or threaten any individual, or interfere with any individual’s rightful actions, including but not limited to the following:
 1. words or actions that would cause an individual to fear for his or her immediate safety.
 2. the use of physical force against an individual.
 3. repeatedly contacting another person when the contact is unwanted.
- Id.* III, Q
- Harassment, which is any verbal, visual, electronic, or physical conduct that is sufficiently severe, and/or ongoing that it adversely affects, or has the purpose or logical consequence of interfering with any student’s educational program; or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment within the University community. Harassment can include, but is not limited to, the above behaviors towards any person because of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation/identity, age, creed, national origin, disability, veteran status, or on any other basis.

Id. III, S

145. UNLV’s Student Code of Conduct also specifically delineates the conduct of student organizations and provides:

Any recognized student group or organization may be charged with violations of this Code. Any University-recognized student group or organization may be held accountable for the actions of any of its members if the violation of the Code is in any way related to the group or organization. Group misconduct need not be officially approved by the entire membership in order to be considered grounds for possible conduct action towards the organization.

B. SUPPORT FOR HAMAS AND ANTISEMITISM GROWS AT UNLV AND IS FOSTERED BY THE UNIVERSITY

146. In 1987, after starting the “First Intifada”—a murderous string of terrorist attacks directed at both innocent civilians and Israeli soldiers alike—the Gaza branch of the International Muslim Brotherhood splintered into a new terrorist group: Hamas.

147. Hamas rejects Israel and the notion of secular Arab or Palestinian rule. In turn, Hamas advocates, supports, and directly engages in terrorism as part of its aim to—through “jihad”—destroy Israel and, in its place, install an Islamic state under Sharia law “from the [Jordan] River to the [Mediterranean] Sea.”

148. Hamas relies on terrorism, propaganda, and falsehoods to demonize Israel and cast itself and its members as victims of a mythical “settler-colonial” oppressor image of Israel and the Jewish people.

149. Antisemitism is a core tenet of Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiya, known by its Arabic acronym, Hamas—an extreme Islamist terrorist group explicitly committed to the destruction of Israel and its Jewish inhabitants, the creation of an Islamic state in Israel’s place, and the annihilation of all Jews around the world. Hamas’s 1988 charter states: “The Day of Judgment will not come about until Muslims fight the Jews and kill them.”

150. In October 1997, the U.S. State Department designated Hamas, which has controlled Gaza since 2007, a Foreign Terrorist Organization.

1 **151.** In keeping with its charter and goals, since its inception, Hamas has carried out
2 numerous indiscriminate terror attacks on Israeli civilians, including bombings, rocket barrages,
3 shootings, and stabbings, including during two so-called “Intifadas” against Jews in Israel.
4

5 **152.** During the Second Intifada, from approximately September 2000 through
6 February 2005, Hamas claimed responsibility for over fifty suicide bombings.
7

8 **153.** On October 7, 2023, Hamas launched an unprovoked surprise attack on Israel,
9 engaging in depraved acts of murder, torture, rape, violence, and kidnapping against Israeli
10 citizens. Thousands of armed terrorists invaded southern Israel, while others launched thousands
11 of rockets toward Israeli civilians. Once inside Israel, the terrorists, acting as well-armed death
12 squads, dispersed into Israeli towns shooting, raping, torturing, burning, and mutilating unarmed
13 civilians, including infants, children, and the elderly, taking hundreds of hostages and engaging
14 in mass murder and rape at a music festival near Gaza’s border with Israel.
15

16 **154.** On October 7, 2023, Hamas had killed 1,200 people and abducted over 200 more
17 including American citizens, still being held by Hamas as hostages.
18

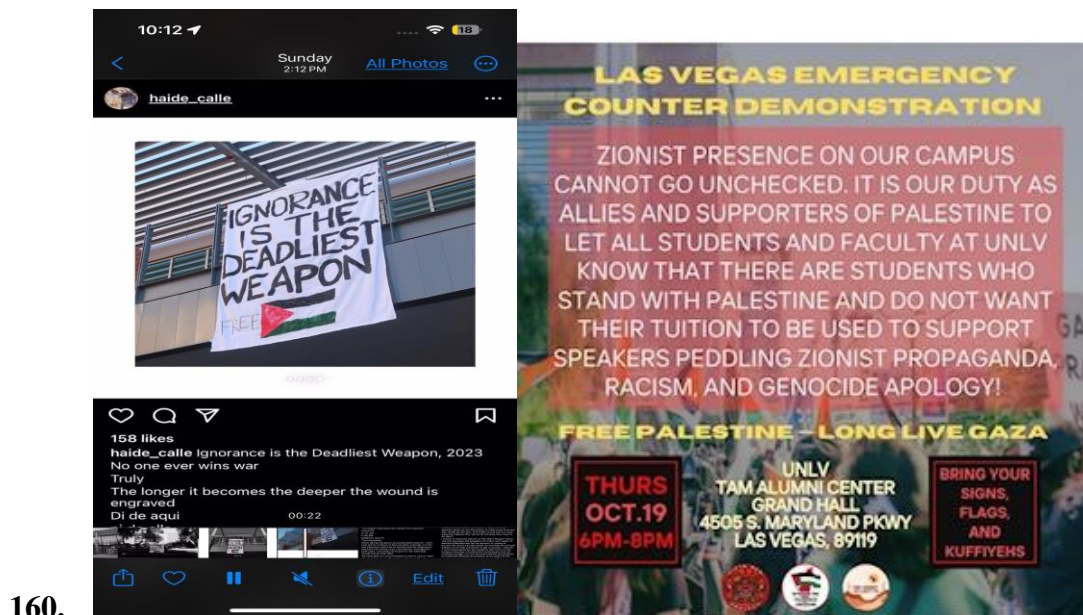
19 **155.** Since then, senior Hamas officials have hailed the slaughter and vowed that
20 October 7 was “just the first time, and there will be a second, a third, a fourth,” promising
21 another “October 7, October 10, October one-millionth” until the complete annihilation of Israel.
22

23 **156.** Shockingly, numerous students and faculty members at UNLV celebrate, justify,
24 and excuse Hamas’s mass rape, murder, and kidnapping. Many have resorted to harassment and
25 even violence against Jewish students in support of Hamas’s attack and in condemnation of
26 Israel’s defensive response. UNLV faculty members and Administration publicly support these
27 students and oppose even the smallest measures to combat UNLV’s antisemitism.
28

1 **157.** These faculty members and students falsely accuse the “Israeli regime” of:
 2 committing “genocide” and “ethnic cleansing” (even though the Arab population of Gaza has
 3 more than quadrupled since 1967); creating an “open-air prison” in Gaza (even though Israel
 4 completely removed itself in 2005 from Gaza, which also shares a border with Egypt); and
 5 “apartheid” (even though all citizens in Israel enjoy equal rights).
 6

7 **158.** Further evidencing the antisemitic nature of their activities, these students and the
 8 faculty members who support them do not condemn or rally against such countries.
 9

10 **159.** Additionally, UNLV has allowed non-student organizations like Nevadans for
 11 Palestinian Liberation, Red Desert Collective and Fifth sun Project to attend student rallies and
 12 harass UNLV’s students.
 13



24 **C. FEDERAL MANDATES, THE IHRA AND IDENTIFYING ANTISEMITISM**

25 **161.** The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance ("IHRA")—whose member
 26 states include the United States—recognizes that Zionism (connection to the Jewish State of
 27 Israel) cannot be separated from the identity of most Jews. On May 26, 2016, the IHRA adopted
 28

a working definition of anti-Semitism (the Definition) that covers acts "[d]enying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, e.g., by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor."¹⁹

162. The IHRA Definition has been adopted or endorsed by 43 United Nations (UN) member states, including the United States.²⁰ (last visited Nov. 27, 2023).

163. The IHRA definition of antisemitism provides, among other things, that the following are “contemporary examples of antisemitism”:

- “Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion”;
- “Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as collective—such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government, or other societal institutions”;
- “Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even for acts committed by non-Jews”;
- “Denying the fact, scope, mechanisms (e.g. gas chambers) or intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of National Socialist Germany and its supporters and accomplices during World War II (the Holocaust)”;
- “Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust”;
- “Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interests of their own nations”;
- “Denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, e.g., by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor”;
- “Applying double standards by requiring of [Israel] a behavior not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation”;
- “Using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (e.g., claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel) to characterize Israel or Israelis”;

¹⁹ <https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/resources/working-definitions-charters/working-definition-antisemitism>

²⁰ <https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/resources/working-definitions-charters/working-definition-antisemitism/adoption-endorsement>

- “Drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis”; and
- “Holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the state of Israel.”

164. On November 4, 2022, the U.S. Department of State (under President Biden's leadership) reaffirmed its commitment to the IHRA Definition. It explained: The United States unequivocally condemns antisemitism and views the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) Working Definition of Antisemitism as integral to the fight to eliminate this scourge. It is widely accepted and used throughout the world by governments, international organizations, religious and sports entities, and other civil society organizations, which sends a powerful message of solidarity against antisemitism. Bipartisan U.S. administrations have embraced and used the IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism, inclusive of its examples, as a policy tool.²¹

165. In May 2023, the Biden White House issued a National Strategy to Counter Antisemitism (the "National Strategy"), particularly in the educational arena. According to the White House, the dramatic increase in the number of reported anti-Semitic incidents, many of which are occurring on campuses and in schoolyards, is simply "unacceptable."²²

166. The Biden administration has likewise publicly embraced the IHRA Definition in the domestic context through its repeated reliance on Executive Order 13899, which was issued by President Trump on December 16, 2019. That Executive Order directs federal agencies charged with enforcing Title VI to consider the IHRA Definition of Anti-Semitism, including the

²¹ U.S. Dept. of State, Press Statement: The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance Working Definition of Antisemitism (Nov. 4, 2022), <https://www.state.gov/the-international-holocaust-remembrance-alliance-working-definition-of-antisemitism/>.

²² The U.S. National Strategy to Counter Antisemitism 9 (May 2023), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2023/05/U.S.-National-Strategy-to-Counter-Anti-semitism.pdf> (last visited Nov. 27, 2023).

1 examples of anti-Semitism identified by IHRA. Exec. Order No. 13899, 84 Fed. Reg. 68799
 2 (Dec. 11, 2019).

3
 4 **167.** Assistant Secretary of Education Catherine Lhamon wrote in January 2023 that
 5 the administration "affirms OCR's [Office for Civil Rights] commitment to complying with
 6 Executive Order 13899 on Combating Anti-Semitism," and referenced OCR guidance on the
 7 Executive Order which remains available in OCR's online compendium of active policy
 8 documents. U.S. Dept. of Educ., Press Release: OCR Releases New Fact Sheet on Title VI
 9 Protection from Discrimination Based on Shared Ancestry or Ethnic Characteristics (Jan. 4,
 10 2023), <https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/USED/bulletins/340e623>. In other words, this
 11 administration affirms the order as an active component of President Biden's civil rights policy—
 12 and emphasizes OCR's "commitment to complying" with it. The IHRA Definition thus remains
 13 the federal regulatory standard for evaluating whether harassing conduct is motivated by
 14 antisemitic intent.
 15

16
 17 **D. UNLV'S JEWISH STUDENT BODY ATTEMPTS TO MITIGATE ANTISEMITIC
 CONDUCT WITH DEFENDANTS**

18 **168.** Following the chaotic acts of intimidation against Jewish Students at UNLV, after
 19 October 7, 2023, an organizational meeting was called on November 17, 2023 with various
 20 stake-holders of the student Jewish communities on campus with Defendant Whitfield.
 21

22 **169.** In attendance at said November 17, 2023, meeting with Defendants were the
 23 following University officials:

24 Keith E. Whitfield - President
 25 Chris Heavey - Executive Vice President and Provost
 26 Vince Alberta - Chief Marketing Officer, Vice President of Brand Integration
 27 Adam Garcia - Vice President and Director
 28 Jose Melendez - DIA, Executive Director of Community Partnerships, UNLV School of
 Public Health, and Chair of the Nevada Minority Health and Equity Coalition

1 **170.** Jewish students voiced concerns at said meeting in attendance with members from
2 the Anti-Defamation League (Las Vegas); Hillel Nevada, and other local Jewish Groups.

3
4 **171.** At said meeting UNLV officials were notified of a Jewish student's vehicle being
5 vandalized, were formally placed on notice that many of the protestors were outside groups and
6 were not student organizations.

7 **172.** UNLV Officials and Administrators were also notified that Jewish students were
8 being demonized, feeling threatened, unsafe and harassed and that these protests were disrupting
9 their ability to attend classes, moreover disrupting classes in general.

10
11 **173.** Also, at said meeting students and Jewish groups were assured that efforts would
12 be taken to mitigate their concerns, claiming that" ...they can't stop the rallies but will try and
13 minimize interruptions and hateful speech that occurs."

14
15 **174.** UNLV Officials and Administrators were admonished by the students and Jewish
16 organizations for their failure to incorporate antisemitism on their DEI platforms, and a refusal to
17 denounce the antisemitic protests on campus by Defendant groups.

18
19 **175.** UNLV Officials were advised of Jason Woodbridge (NPL Advisor and Associate
20 Professor of Philosophy) posting antisemitic sentiments such as "From the River to the Sea" as
21 well as posting pictures of himself at Pro-Palestine Rallies.

22
23 **176.** On December 1, 2023, a Board of Regents meeting was held wherein Plaintiff
24 testified as to the continuous antisemitism on campus, demonization of Jewish students and again
25 requested from the Regents a call to action.

26 **177.** On February 27, 2024, a visiting Israeli physics professor from Bar-Ilan
27 University, Asaf Peer, was delivering an open lecture about black holes, as part of a public
28

1 physics symposium when he was interrupted by protestors voicing their views about the ongoing
2 conflict in Gaza.

3
4 **178.** The lecture was shut down by the Anti-Israel protestors and Professor Peer was
5 vacated.

6 **179.** Faculty, student, and Jewish organizations demanded Defendant Whitfield to
7 investigate the failure of campus police to remove them from the event and whether this failure
8 was in violation of the school's free speech policies.

9
10 **180.** Campus police responded when notified of the incident, but declined to remove
11 the protesters, citing their First Amendment right to protest, despite the fact that UNLV's free
12 speech policy prohibits protestors from interrupting lectures.

13
14 **181.** Such free speech policy specifies that activities must not, however, unreasonably
15 interfere with the right of the University to conduct its affairs in an orderly manner and to
16 maintain its property, nor may they interfere with the University's obligation to protect rights of
17 all to teach, study, and fully exchange ideas. Physical force, the threat of force, or other coercive
18 actions used to subject anyone to a speech of any kind is expressly forbidden."

19
20 **182.** Peer said that police initially asked whether the event was a political debate and
21 explained it was a scientific lecture.

22 **183.** Instead of halting the protestors engaging in prohibited conduct against a
23 professor, violating UNLV's student code of conduct, University Police escorted Peer off
24 campus for "his own safety, alleging that the protestors were protected by "freedom of speech"
25
26
27
28

1 **184.** Instead of protecting Peer's own rights to free speech as a visiting professor
 2 teaching about black holes, and academic freedom, UNLV decided to protect the vitriolic
 3 antisemitic protestors who violated campus protocol and interrupted academic programing.
 4

5 **185.** It is clear that UNLV had and has actual knowledge that racial harassment is so
 6 severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive, that they have remained so deliberately indifferent
 7 to it that it deprived and continues to deprive students of access to educational benefits or
 8 opportunities.
 9

10 **186.** Not only have Defendants remained deliberately indifferent to the plight of
 11 Jewish students, even after the incident with Professor Peer, they refused to shut down the
 12 protests and in fact, UNLV lets the protests continue and Jewish students to be demonized.
 13



187.

1 **188.** Due to the fact that UNLV allowed to Defendants to continue to protest and
 2 wreak havoc on campus, SJP-UNLV, were emboldened to now call on and fight for the
 3 University's divestment

4
 5 **189.** In addition to the continued protests and harassment of Jewish students on
 6 campus, in May, Defendants organized protests to demand UNLV divest in any companies that
 7 deal with Israel.



19
 20
 21
 22 **190.**

23 **191.** At the “Walkout for Palestine” at UNLV protesters chanted, “From the river to
 24 the sea, Palestine will be free” and “Long live the intifada.” The first is a call to wipe out
 25 Israel, which would result in the murder of millions of Jews. The second is praise for terror
 26 campaigns, including bombings, directed at Israelis.

1 **192.** Emboldened by the Walk Out for Palestine rally and seeing that there was no
 2 negative response from UNLV, Defendants decided that they would continue to pressure the
 3 University and perpetuate more rhetoric concerning the University's divestment.
 4



19 **193.**

20 **194.** Ironically, faculty and Administrators did conduct a meeting with Defendant SJP
 21 and other groups, but did not do anything to admonish them regarding their antisemitic rhetoric,
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 28

1 but instead, Defendant Whitfield was more concerned about appeasing Defendants concerns as
 2 demonstrated by the Memorandum below.

3
 4 **195.** On May 7, 2024, Defendant Whitfield held a meeting with Defendants SJP-UNLV
 5 and memorialized the meeting in a memorandum.



10 To: Chancellor Patricia Charlton
 11 From: Keith E. Whitfield UNLV President
 12 Re: SJP Student Meeting (5/7/24)
 13 Date: May 8, 2024

14 I met with the UNLV registered student organization SJP (Students for the Justice of Palestine)
 15 yesterday, and their faculty adviser. I have also had like meetings with the UNLV Jewish faculty
 16 group and the Hillel student group. It is important to hear all views and perspectives on any
 17 issue. I fundamentally believe people want a chance to be heard, even if we do not always agree.

18 The focus of the SJP students' meeting yesterday was consistent with what the national SJP
 19 organization is saying, specifically for universities to disclose and divest of any investments with
 20 Israel. As you are aware, Brown University, the University of California, Riverside, and a
 21 handful of other higher-education institutions are considering this measure. I made no
 22 commitment to this, but I did say we would speak with the Investment Committee of the UNLV
 23 Foundation to better understand our investment strategies and asset holdings. I also emphasized
 24 that some of these holdings may be in broad portfolios of financial institutions, and it is
 25 sometimes difficult to determine what companies are included in their portfolios.

26 The students also expressed concern about their safety and retaliations against students involved
 27 in protests – including from elected officials whom they say stalk them and film them at their
 28 events and post on social media, or share with others. I committed that we would continue to
 work with their group, and all stakeholders on campus and do what we are capable of related to
 security or their sense of security. (I have made this same commitment to the Hillel students and
 Jewish faculty group.)

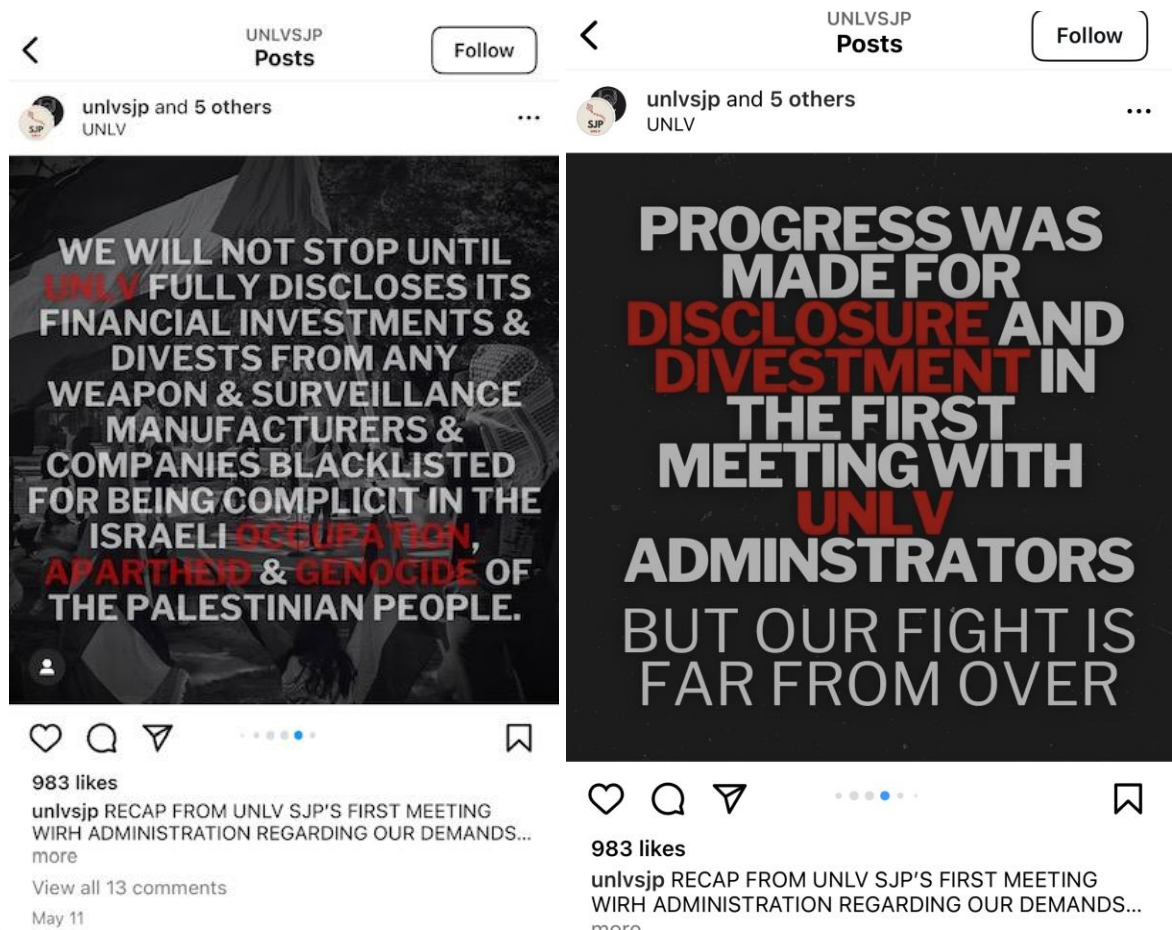
Finally, I also said we would consider sending a message to campus that would be inclusive of
 those impacted on our campus by events taking place in Gaza.

c. Elda Sidhu, UNLV General Counsel

196.

1 **197.** Amazingly, the antisemitic groups that have been wreaking havoc on Jewish
 2 students at UNLV, interrupting Israeli professors and shouting genocidal epithets at Jewish
 3 students on campus had “concerns for their safety”.

4
 5 **198.** Immediately after the meeting SJP-UNLV said it made "progress" in its meeting
 6 with Whitfield, after the noted memorandum only demonstrated UNLV appeared to be indulging
 7 antisemites on campus, at the cost of Jewish students; Defendants SJP-UNLV did a victory lap
 8 on social media.



1 **199.** Defendant Whitfield also noted that the University would speak with the
2 Investment Committee of the UNLV Foundation to better understand our investment strategies
3 and asset holdings."

4
5 **200.** While Defendant Whitfield demonstrates concern with investments in Israeli
6 Companies, there is seemingly a failure to acknowledge that public records show that UNLV has
7 likely engaged in "Pay for Hate" by receiving \$17,857,792 from undisclosed foreign entities that
8 support terrorism against democracies.²³

9
10 **201.** The culture of antisemitism under Defendant Whitfield became even more
11 pronounced as demonstrated on May 11, with student Yvette Machado-Tuinier during her
12 undergraduate commencement address in which she strayed from her approved speech to
13 remarks pertaining to U.S. involvement in international conflicts and her position on the war in
14 the Gaza Strip.

15
16 **202.** UNLV President Keith Whitfield submitted a letter the following Sunday to
17 university staff providing his response to Machado-Tuinier's unplanned remarks and statements
18 made regarding the school's ties with Israel.

19
20 **203.** "Unfortunately, what should have been a celebration for all in attendance has
21 become the focus of scrutiny because of remarks shared during one of the speeches," Whitfield
22 wrote.

23
24 **204.** Whitfield said the speech delivered by Machado-Tuinier, whom he did not name
25 in his statement, had spurred him to review the process of selecting student speakers as well as
26 other university policies.

27
28

²³ (sites.ed.gov/foreigngifts/).

1 **205.** Whitfield's letter notes in pertinent part:

2 "Protecting free speech and academic freedom is something that I am very serious
3 about upholding. However, we are all responsible for what we say, when we say
4 it, what venue we choose to say it in, and how it may impact others. The
5 guidelines and policies we have in place are important standards to ensure every
6 individual is afforded the dignity and respect this milestone celebration demands.

7 I understand that the words spoken during the commencement ceremony were
8 hurtful to some graduates and others in attendance, and I want to make it clear
9 that this speech does not represent the views of this university.

10 **206.** Whitfield's concern lay more with the free speech aspect rather than the grossly
11 antisemitic nature of the speech.

12 **207.** On May 23, 2024, at the Board of Regents meeting, where many Jewish and pro-
13 Israel community members voiced their concerns over alleged antisemitism on college
14 campuses, Regent Patrick Boylan noted "I've asked continuously for special meetings,
15 emergency meetings, committees, subcommittees about safety and security and now,
16 specifically, to keep our Jewish students safe," "I implore you ... please, let's be ahead of the
17 ballgame and not be following."

18 **208.** Regent Boylan criticized fellow regents for not defending Jewish students and
19 accused them of not taking action to punish a student speaker at UNLV's commencement who
20 mentioned the thousands of civilian deaths in Gaza because "it's not the Black community or
21 some other minority community that she spoke about."

22 **209.** Since October 7, 2023, like all Jewish students on UNLV, Plaintiff has been under
23 severe emotional strain resulting from the distress of being accosted by antisemitic protestors,
24 who have found refuge and comfort from UNLV and its administrators, instead of being
25 admonished for such racist behaviors and actions.
26
27
28

1 **210.** It is clear that had these protests been targeted against any other race or class, that
2 the University would not have allowed this to continue for almost seven months now, but the
3 continued attacks of Jewish students at UNLV continues to be tolerated if not perpetuated by the
4 University and its groups.

5
6 **211.** It is also clear that the destabilization of student life at UNLV is part of a bigger
7 agenda of utilizing student protest to influence political policies. However, these student protests
8 are being solicited and funded by foreign terrorist organizations.

9
10 **212.** It is significant to note that the culture of antisemitism was fomented long before
11 October 7, 2023, as demonstrated by Regent Donald McMichael comments on June 7, 2024, at
12 the end of a long board meeting that included an anti-discrimination policy that was amended to
13 include protection for "...shared ancestry or ethnic characteristics, or citizenship or residency in a
14 country with a dominant religion or distinct religious identity.

15
16 **213.** McMichael's abhorrent comments included the following:

17 "But yet, we have a small group of people, because they were set upon in World War II,
18 have the notion that they can set themselves up in a higher position than anyone else in the
United States," McMichael said.

19 "I feel very badly and thought that the Hamas massacre was atrocious," he added. "But the
20 United States has been massacring Indians and Blacks for a lot longer. So if you really
21 want to have a discrimination, anti-discrimination, setting for this I would agree to it. But
the way things are going, we're setting aside a group that is above all other groups."

22 **214.** In said meeting, McMichael added: "So these things that we are trying to settle on
23 right now because some Jewish students are frightful to come to campus, get in line. There's
24 others who have been here a lot longer and have been treated more poorly."

25
26 **215.** Regent McMichael's position as Vice-Chair of the Inclusion, Diversity, Equity,
27 and Access Committee for NSHE is particularly concerning, highlighting the urgent need for
28 enhanced education and vocal opposition against antisemitism across the board.

1 **216.** Despite a public outcry demanding his resignation from NHSE, Defendants fell
2 short of said outcry and almost as a consolation prize, to pacify the Jewish student body,
3 removed McMichael from the Inclusion, Diversity, Equity and Access (IDEA) Committee on
4 June 20, 2024.

5
6 **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

7 **217.** Plaintiff, Corey Gerwaksi (hereinafter “Corey”), was and at all times relevant
8 herein a student at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV).

9
10 **218.** Starting in June, 2023, Corey was being asked inappropriate questions about his
11 Jewish heritage and sexual orientation as part of an “onboarding program” when he began
12 working as UNLV Lied Library.

13
14 **219.** Corey is a Jewish student at UNLV and wears the Jewish skullcap, a kippah, at all
15 times, as a devout Jew firm in his Jewish beliefs and ideology.

16 **220.** All the events noted herein commenced on or after August, 2023, including unjust
17 termination, harassment, antisemitism, and retaliation, primarily involving members of the
18 University’s Administration and student government.

19
20 **221.** On August 8, 2024, Corey received his Right to Sue Letter from the EEOC.

21 **222.** In August 2023, Corey was unjustly terminated from his position at the UNLV
22 library as a result of the blatant disparate treatment and antisemitism that was exhibited by
23 supervisors.

24
25 **223.** In December 2023, Corey returned to the library for personal study, only to have
26 the police called on him by the same individual who had fired him. This person, whose
27 antisemitic views are well-known, claimed Corey posed a threat simply by entering the building.
28

1 **224.** This incident was both humiliating and distressing, further exacerbating the
2 hostile environment he has been subjected to before and after October 7, 2023.

3 **225.** As a member of the student government (CSUN)²⁴ Senate, Corey faced numerous
4 acts of discrimination and hostility, primarily from Marni Dow and other advisors.
5

6 **226.** Corey was elected Chair of the Scholarships and Grants Committee which is
7 responsible for allocating \$300,000.00 a year in scholarships to the undergraduate students.
8

9 **227.** Corey faced hostility and discriminatory conduct including but not limited to the
10 following:

- 11 • Upon announcing his campaign for student government, Marni Dow²⁵ became visibly
12 upset upon learning he was a conservative candidate running; even pulled the Director of
13 Marketing, Mia Hernandez, into her office to dissuade people from supporting him,
14 stating that she did not want him to win.
- 15 • Corey, collaborated with a Muslim leader to draft a resolution that received support from
16 President Whitfield. However, Marni Dow intervened and halted the Resolution's
17 progress without valid reason.
- 18 • Marni Dow has made numerous derogatory comments about Corey's appearance,
19 specifically stating that his being a "white male of large size" makes women feel
20 defensive, thus justifying any negative responses toward him.
- 21 • In a meeting with Sunny Gittens²⁶ and Marni Dow to address his concerns, Dow flatly
22 denied all allegations of misconduct, despite clear evidence to the contrary.
- 23 • Marni Dow and Dajhe took improperly assumed control of a meeting during public
24 comment, claiming they were self-appointing as CSUN Attorney General and canceling
25 the meeting, which was a violation of NOML (Nevada Open Meeting Law). The UNLV
26 General Counsel later confirmed that they had no authority to take such actions.
- 27 • Marni Dow encouraged Makayla Franklin²⁷ in a public email to file impeachment
28 charges against nine Senators, including Corey, for discussing a candidate via G Chat.
This directive was issued despite advisors previously stating that they could not discuss
candidates' integrity or character, effectively silencing them.

24 The Consolidated Students of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (CSUN) is UNLV's undergraduate student government. It is CSUN's mission to empower the voice of the undergraduate student population, provide resources to enhance the student experience, and help build community on the UNLV campus. CSUN has three branches, each with their own set of responsibilities: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial.

25 Dow serves as Senior Associate Director, Student Government and Activities.

26 Gittens serves as Executive Director of Student Engagement

27 Franklin served as UNLV Student Body President.

- In multiple instances, advisors, including Marni Dow, have shut down Senators' questions and discussions, dictating that they can only seek clarifications on agenda items without delving into substantive issues.
- Marni Dow disclosed Corey's private FERPA-protected credit information to a student and encouraged them to spread false accusations of racism and homophobia about him across campus. This information reached admissions and his workplace in OIT.
- There exists uncontroverted evidence that Marni Dow is actively investigating Corey and intends to do everything in her power to get him impeached.
- This campaign against him intensified following his speech at the Board of Regents meeting in November, where he advocated for Jewish safety and inclusion on campus.

228. The hostility Corey has experienced is not isolated but part of a broader pattern of attacks against Jewish students based on his (and their) race and Jewish faith.

229. Multiple students have informed Corey that Marni Dow dislikes him because he is "a conservative Jew."

230. Many members of the student government are pro-Palestine and have verbally attacked and treated him poorly due to his identity as a kippa-wearing Jew.

231. This blatant antisemitism has created an environment where he has struggled academically, failing two classes due to the stress, and have been effectively exiled from the Senate chambers because of his Jewish identity.

232. The situation was overtly exacerbated in November, 2023 when Corey gave a two-minute speech to the Board of Regents about antisemitism on campus and Dow was present at that meeting.

233. Subsequently, Corey asked Dow to attend a meeting with Aramark about providing kosher foods on campus, but she rejected the meeting twice.

234. On January 22, 2024, during Student Senate, Defendant Whitfield and UNLV's Provost came to the Senate meeting to discuss the University shooting, whereby Corey seized the opportunity and told Whitfield that students needed faculty help in fighting antisemitism and writing a resolution.

235. Defendant Whitfield said that that was not something faculty should do to fix the

1 tension between Jewish and Muslim students.

2 **236.** When Corey requested that Whitfield get the two groups together to facilitate a
3 peaceful resolution Whitfield and the Provost said that such action should come from the
4 students and not the University.

5 **237.** In February 2024, Corey reached out to President Keith Whitfield to explain that
6 he felt targeted for being Jewish and to Sunny Gittens as well, but received no response or
7 resolution.
8

9 **238.** In March 2024, Corey made formal complaints to the Board of Regents about the
10 antisemitism he was experiencing, but never heard back from anyone regarding same.

11 **239.** On March 5, 2024, Corey sent an email to both Elda Sidhu and Defendant
12 Whitfield notifying them both that he felt he was being targeted and retaliated against because of
13 his faith, neither of them responded to his email.
14

15 **240.** Remarkably, Marni Dow has consistently opposed Corey's initiatives, dismissing
16 every idea he presents as unfeasible.

17 **241.** When Corey raised concerns about proper fund appropriation and inventory
18 management, Dow accused Corey of being inappropriate and offensive, further creating a hostile
19 environment.
20

21 **242.** Marni Dow and Christian Abbo along with the IA committee reduced Corey's pay
22 by 50 percent, for the remainder of the term.

23 **243.** The environment on campus has further exacerbated the hostility Corey faces.

24 **244.** UNLV has allowed the Nevada Palestine Liberation (NPL) group to march with
25 megaphones, disrupt campus activities, and chant slogans such as "From the river to the sea."

26 **245.** Members of this group have personally verbally assaulted Corey because he
27 wears a kippah.
28

247. The disparate treatment Corey faces as a man of Jewish faith on UNLV's campus is emblematic of the larger problem that Jewish students are facing at the University over the course of the past seven months, with a faculty and administration that has failed to do anything about such blatant racism against Jewish students on campus.

248. These incidents are clear examples of antisemitism and have contributed to an unsafe and hostile environment on campus that Corey and other Jewish students and faculty have dealt with consistently since October 7, 2023.

249. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs alle preceding paragraphs and incorporate them as though fully alleged herein.

250. Under the Antiterrorism Act, “[a]ny national of the United States injured in his or her person, property, or business by reason of an act of international terrorism, or his or her estate, survivors, or heirs, may sue therefor in any appropriate district court of the United States and shall recover threefold the damages he or she sustains and the cost of the suit, including attorney’s fees.” 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a).

251. “[L]iability may be asserted as to any person who aids and abets, by knowingly providing substantial assistance, or who conspires with the person who committed such an act of international terrorism.” 18 U.S.C. § 2333(d)(2).

252. A defendant may be liable under the Antiterrorism Act even without a “strict nexus” between the substantial assistance and the act of international terrorism so long as there is

1 “a foreseeable risk” of such act. Indeed, in some cases, “defendant’s role in an illicit enterprise
2 can be so systemic that the secondary defendant is aiding and abetting every wrongful act
3 committed by that enterprise.” See *Twitter v. Taamneh*, 598 U.S. 471, 495-96 (2023).
4

5 **253.** Hamas is a United States designated Foreign Terrorist Organization that
6 committed, planned, or authorized various acts of international terrorism including its (a)
7 terrorist attack on October 7th; (b) ongoing rocket attacks against non-military, civilian targets;
8 and (c) holding innocent civilians hostage.
9

10 **254.** For decades, Defendants have provided substantial assistance to Hamas by acting
11 as its propaganda wing in the United States, recruiting domestic foot soldiers for Hamas, and
12 fomenting violence, chaos, and fear in the United States to support Hamas’s short and long-term
13 goals and international terrorist activities.
14

15 **255.** Defendants intentionally instigate a mass culture of fear, threats, violence, and
16 overt hatred to intimidate politicians and institutions for the benefit of Hamas by organizing,
17 managing, controlling, and intentionally inciting riots and acts of domestic terrorism as part of its
18 substantial assistance to Hamas.
19

20 **256.** Indeed, Defendants themselves are successor entities to an original material
21 support enterprise for Hamas. Defendants are operated primarily by many of those who were
22 senior leaders in the original enterprise.
23

24 **257.** It is clear that every time Defendants act in the United States, and more
25 specifically on UNLV’s campus, there is a direct nexus between the University groups and
26 Hamas, IRGC, Hezbollah and other Foreign Terrorist Organizations.
27
28

1 **258.** It is also clear that directives being given by Hamas, IRGC, Hezbollah and other
2 Foreign Terrorist organizations are being acted out on U.S. college campuses through
3 Defendants and their organizations on UNLV’s campus.
4

5 **259.** Defendants knowingly provide substantial assistance to Hamas through their
6 services. Indeed, in the NSJP Toolkit, Defendants confirm not only that they are aware that their
7 propaganda and incitement activities support Hamas but also that they perceive themselves as
8 “PART of” Hamas’s “Unity Intifada”—the terror regime that has damaged Plaintiff.
9

10 **260.** Defendants knowingly provided substantial assistance to Hamas and thus aided
11 and abetted Hamas in committing, planning, or authorizing acts of international terrorism,
12 including the acts of international terrorism that injured Plaintiff.
13

14 **261.** Not only do these acts constitute “substantial assistance” under the civil portion of
15 the Antiterrorism Act, but they also satisfy the Antiterrorism Act’s criminalization of providing
16 “material support or resources” to a Foreign Terrorist Organization. *See* 18 U.S.C. §§ 2339A and
17 2339B.
18

19 **262.** UNLV has also provided substantial assistance to these radical pro-terrorist
20 organizations by allowing them to terrorize and demonize students on UNLV’s campus.
21

22 **263.** UNLV has also provided substantial assistance under the Antiterrorism Act by
23 allowing them to use the student campus to distribute their literature, paraphernalia, and hosting
24 meetings by providing substantial resources to disseminate their antisemitic and anti-American
25 rhetoric and propaganda.
26
27
28

1 **264.** UNLV has provided substantial assistance by emboldening these Defendants, by
 2 their actions and meetings with them, “legitimizing” their cause of terrorizing students on
 3 campus.

4
 5 **265.** Plaintiff has been injured in their persons because of Hamas’s acts of international
 6 terrorism.

7 **266.** By aiding and abetting Hamas in committing, planning, or authorizing acts of
 8 international terrorism, including the acts that caused Plaintiff to be injured in his or her person
 9 and property, Defendants are liable pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(d) for, threefold any and all,
 10 damages that Plaintiff sustained as a result of such injuries, and the costs of this suit, including
 11 attorney's fees.
 12

13
 14 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 15 **Violation of 14TH Amendment – Equal Protection**
 (UNLV Defendants)

16 **267.** Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
 17 incorporates them by reference as though fully set forth herein,

18 **268.** The Fourteenth Amendment affords Plaintiff the right to equal protection under
 19 the laws, and Defendants violated Plaintiff’s right when they, under color of state law, carried
 20 out customs and/or policies and/or practices and usage of deliberate indifference and tolerance
 21 for discriminatory acts and expressions, on the basis of race and religion, failed to protect
 22 Plaintiff and prohibit the discriminatory conduct.
 23

24 **269.** At all times relevant herein, Defendants exercised substantial control over all
 25 teachers, staff, and administrators acting under color of state law and condoning, ratifying, and
 26 carrying out discriminatory acts and expressions against Plaintiff, and in failing to perform their
 27 duties.
 28

1 **270.** These acts of discrimination have been consistent and egregious peaking after
2 October 7, 2023 and persisting presently.

3 **271.** Defendants denied Plaintiff the rights afforded to him through the provision of
4 education and services designed for Plaintiff and prepare him for a successful path in life.

5 **272.** Defendants did not exercise due and reasonable care in the performance of their
6 duties when they undermined and detracted from the educational experience of Plaintiff and
7 created a disadvantaged academic environment.
8

9 **273.** Defendants violated Plaintiff's constitutional right to equal protection, and the
10 educational benefits afforded to him under the law.
11

12 **274.** Defendants demonstrated their deliberate indifference to Plaintiff, and other
13 similarly situated students, through customs and/or policies and/or practices and usage of
14 deliberate indifference, when they tolerated discriminatory conduct, when they condoned,
15 ratified, and carried out acts and expressions so objectionably offensive, and did create an
16 environment where Plaintiff was in danger, and in fact was harmed, and in doing so, violated
17 Plaintiff's right to equal protection, a violation which is actionable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.
18

19 **275.** Defendants' acts and omissions proximately and directly caused harm to Plaintiff
20 in the violation of his constitutional, federal, and states' rights.
21

22 **276.** Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Defendants for all damages directly and/or
23 proximately resulting from the violation of his constitutional right to equal protection.
24

25 **277.** Defendants' deliberate indifference to the Plaintiff and discrimination created an
26 environment with increased danger, which was the direct and proximate cause of the violation of
27 Plaintiff's constitutional right, and where the danger was foreseeable.
28

1 **278.** Plaintiff suffered injuries in the denial of access to and enjoyment of his
 2 educational benefits, and the cumulative trauma now and into the future that will require medical
 3 and educational analyses, evaluations, and treatments, the cost of which entitles Plaintiff to
 4 special damages in an amount to be proven at time of trial.

5
 6 **279.** Plaintiff suffered injuries in his emotional and psychological harm, humiliation,
 7 degradation, damaged relationships, and general emotional distress, where Plaintiff claims both
 8 past and future damages, in an amount in excess of \$75,000.00.

9
 10 **280.** Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, Plaintiff is entitled to recover against Defendants
 11 for all reasonable attorneys' fees expended in prosecuting this action.

12 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 13 **Violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 - 42 U.S.C. § 2000d *Et. Seq.***
 14 **(Against UNLV Defendants)**

15 **281.** Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
 16 incorporates them by reference as though fully set forth herein.

17 **282.** Whereas Title VI of the Civil Rights Act mandates that Defendants prohibit
 18 discriminatory conduct, and specifically, that no person shall, on the ground of race, color, or
 19 national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to
 20 discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

21
 22 **283.** Defendants were negligent and acted with deliberate indifference when they,
 23 under color of state law, condoned, ratified, and carried out the prohibited conduct, and denied
 24 Plaintiff of his rights under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, a violation of which is actionable
 25 under 42 U.S.C. § 2000d *Et. Seq.*

26
 27 **284.** Defendants acted under color of state law when they condoned and ratified
 28 discriminatory acts and expressions, undermined and detracted from his educational and

1 academic experience, and where Defendants created a disadvantaged and dangerous school
2 environment, a violation of which is actionable under 42 U.S.C. § 2000d *Et. Seq.*

3
4 **285.** Defendants failed to mitigate the harm to Plaintiff and lessen the state-created
5 danger, having actual knowledge and notice of the incidents and occurrences of discriminatory
6 conduct, a violation which is actionable under 42 U.S.C. § 2000d *et. Seq.*

7 **286.** Defendants had final authority and decision-making capacity to identify, address,
8 halt, report, and further investigate all discriminatory acts and expressions, incidents,
9 occurrences, and allegations, and to initiate corrective and preventative measures on behalf of
10 Plaintiff.

11
12 **287.** Defendants' negligence and deliberate indifference caused harm, and Plaintiff
13 suffered injuries and cumulative trauma now and into the future that will require medical and
14 educational analyses, evaluations, and treatments, the cost of which entitles Plaintiff to special
15 damages in an amount to be proven at time of trial.

16
17 **288.** Defendants' negligence and deliberate indifference caused harm, and Plaintiff
18 suffered injuries and emotional and psychological harm, humiliation, degradation, damaged
19 relationships, and general emotional distress, where Plaintiff claims both past and future
20 damages, in an amount in excess of \$75,000.00.

21
22 **289.** Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, Plaintiff is entitled to recover against Defendants
23 for all reasonable attorneys' fees expended in prosecuting this action.

24 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
25 **U.S.C. §1983 – Failure to Train**
26 **(Against UNLV Defendants)**

27 **290.** Plaintiff repeats and realleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
28 incorporates the same by reference herein.

1 **291.** Discrimination that violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth
2 Amendment committed by an institution that accepts federal funds also constitutes a violation of
3 Title VI.” *Gratz v. Bollinger*, 539 U. S. 244, 276, n. 23 (2003)

4 **292.** Title VI prohibits intentional discrimination by a college. *Alexander v. Sandoval*,
5 532 U. S. 275, 280 (2001). Title VI forbids a recipient of federal funds from intentionally
6 treating one person worse than another similarly situated person on the ground of race, color, or
7 national origin. *Students for Fair Admissions (“SFFA”) v. Presidents and Fellows of Harvard*
8 *College and SFFA v. University of North Carolina*, 600 U. S. ____ (2023).

9
10 **293.** Defendants failed to train personal, administrators and faculty in identifying and
11 allowing violations of Title VI discrimination against Jewish students and faculty on campus.

12 **294.** Defendants routinely deal with free speech, lectures, and content related speech.

13 **295.** Defendants routinely deal with racial components of academia and have a
14 conscripted diversity equity and inclusion policy since 2020.

15
16 **296.** Defendants understand the ramifications of giving preferential treatment to one
17 racial group who discriminates against another minority.

18 **297.** Defendants understand the ramifications of discriminating against protected
19 minorities on the basis of their race or religion.

20 **298.** Defendants are aware of their need to ensure that Administrators and faculty not
21 engage in racism or make racial comments against minorities.

22 **299.** Defendants are aware that faculty is prohibited from engaging in discrimination
23 under Title VI.

24 **300.** Defendants are aware that once instances of discrimination are brought to their
25 attention, that they have an affirmative obligation to mitigate and rectify said acts, in addition to
26 supervise, train, and discipline faculty members that violate University policies.
27
28

1 **301.** Defendants have been placed on notice that faculty members have violated
2 University policies and failed to discipline them or hold them accountable for their gross
3 violations.

4 **302.** Defendants' custom and practice of turning the other way when faculty violates
5 individual rights, and refusal to discipline involved faculty members and/or employ additional
6 training, ensures the likelihood of repeat situations and continuous violations of the rights of
7 Jewish students
8

9 **303.** Defendants' failure to provide proper training represents a policy for which
10 UNLV is responsible and liable.

11 **304.** UNLV's inadequate training demonstrates deliberate indifference on the part of
12 the University towards Corey, and others similarly situated, with whom members of the
13 University's faculty and administration will routinely come into contact.
14

15 **305.** In the course and scope of the investigation and failure to rectify the current state
16 on campus, Defendants either failed to follow their training or they were improperly trained in
17 how to achieve a complete investigation and ensuring that Corey's rights as a student remain
18 protected.

19 **306.** Defendants' failure to train and supervise faculty and staff caused the humiliation
20 and economic loss to Corey and was at all times the reason for Corey's humiliation and
21 economic suffering.
22

23 **307.** As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's failures, Corey suffered, severe
24 emotional distress, mental anguish, humiliation and even economic loss as a result of his
25 interactions with Defendants.

26 **308.** The conduct alleged herein was done in reckless disregard of Corey's
27 constitutionally protected rights; justifying an award of punitive damages as against the
28

1 individually named Defendants.

2 **309.** UNLV's failure to train faculty resulted in the intentional, reckless, and callous
3 disregard for the life of and his constitutional rights.

4 **310.** The actions of Defendants were willful, wanton, oppressive, malicious, and
5 unconscionable to any person of normal sensibilities.

6 **311.** Accordingly, Defendants and each of them are liable to Plaintiff for compensatory
7 damages.

8 **312.** Plaintiff also seeks statutory attorney fees and costs under this claim.

9
10 **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
11 **42 U.S.C. §1983 –Ratification**
12 ***(Against UNLV Defendants)***

13 **313.** Plaintiff repeats and realleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
14 incorporates the same by reference herein.

15 **314.** A ratification theory may be established in two ways: 1) based on a "pattern" of
16 ratification that constitutes a practice or custom, or (2) based on a single act by an official with
17 policy making authority.

18 **315.** Upon information and belief UNLV has consistently ratified all antisemitic
19 actions of its faculty and administrators.

20 **316.** Policymakers for UNLV, have vigorously defended the antisemitic groups on
21 campus allowing them to torment and harass Jewish students under the guise of protected speech
22 under the First Amendment.

23 **317.** Upon information and belief, policy makers at UNLV have a custom and practice
24 of failing and/or refusing to discipline faculty members, administrators and students, involved in
25 systematically and unlawfully engaging in open antisemitism.

26 **318.** Upon information and belief, policy makers at UNLV have a custom and practice
27
28

1 of improperly and systematically justifying violations of university policy to allow for the
2 perpetuation of antisemitism on campus that is in fact unjustifiable.

3 **319.** Upon information and belief, policy makers at UNLV have failed to thoroughly
4 investigate Jewish student complaints of antisemitism and have a custom and practice of failing
5 to take remedial steps after such violations of university policies.

6 **320.** Upon information and belief, UNLV has ratified, condoned, approved,
7 and encouraged the antisemitic conduct on campus by allowing non-student groups to wreak
8 havoc, demonize, traumatize and harass Jewish students at UNLV.

9 **321.** UNLV was deliberately indifferent to Corey's rights to be free from harassment,
10 bullying, demonization and retaliation as a result of his Jewish faith. UNLV engaged in the
11 deliberate indifference and misconduct of its employees.

12 **322.** As a direct result of UNLV' longstanding customs and practice of deliberate
13 indifference to Corey's constitutional rights, and rights of others so situated, it was deliberately
14 indifferent to a substantial risk of serious harm, embarrassment and humiliation of Corey.

15 **323.** The unlawful and illegal conduct of Defendant UNLV, its policies, procedures,
16 customs, and practices, deprived Corey of the rights, privileges and immunities secured to him
17 by the Constitution of the United States and federal statutory law.

18 **324.** As a direct, proximate and foreseeable result, Plaintiff suffered damages in an
19 amount according to proof at the time of trial.

20 **325.** Accordingly, Defendants and each of them are liable to Plaintiff for compensatory
21 damages, punitive damages, and attorney's fees and costs.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Violation of the First Amendment- Free Exercise
(Against UNLV Defendants)

1
2
3 **326.** Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
4 incorporates them herein by reference as though fully set forth herein.

5 **327.** Plaintiff's sincerely held religious beliefs teach that the Bible is the inspired word
6 of God and the sole authority for faith and practice.
7

8 **328.** Defendants' decision to allow the antisemitic chants and chaos on campus
9 precluding Corey from wearing an open kippa without having to hide it under a baseball cap or
10 other type of head covering violates his First Amendment Right to Free exercise.

11 **329.** Pursuant to 42 U.S.C 1983, Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendants for
12 acting under color of state law to deprive him of rights secure by the US Constitution.
13

14 **330.** The First Amendment likewise guarantees Plaintiff the right to freely exercise his
15 religion, without worrying that his religion will preclude him from attending UNLV without
16 being harassed.

17 **331.** The First Amendment guarantees that Plaintiff will not be retaliated against, due
18 to his religious beliefs by his employer, or academic supervisors.

19 **332.** Defendants' retaliation against Plaintiff because of his religious beliefs violates
20 that First Amendment, free exercise clause because of such expression.
21

22 **333.** Plaintiff's actions did not elicit a suspension, and as a direct and proximate result
23 of the malicious and intentional conduct by Defendants, whose acts were directed and ratified by
24 Defendants collectively, Plaintiff suffered damages, the exact amount which will be proven at
25 trial.
26
27
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1 **334.** The intentional conduct of Defendants was so despicable, oppressive, malicious,
2 and engaged in with such conscious disregard for Plaintiff's rights and economic benefit that
3 punitive damages are warranted.

4
5 **335.** That it has become necessary for Plaintiff to retain the services of legal counsel
6 for which Plaintiffs is entitled to recover such costs and expenses from Defendants.

7
8 **SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
9 **Violation of First Amendment- Free Speech Retaliation**
10 **(Against UNLV Defendants)**

11 **336.** Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
12 incorporates them by reference as though fully set forth herein.

13 **337.** That it has become necessary for Plaintiff to retain the services of legal counsel
14 for which Plaintiff is entitled to recover such costs and expenses from Defendants.

15 **338.** “[A]s a general matter the First Amendment prohibits government officials from
16 subjecting an individual to retaliatory actions” for engaging in protected speech. *Hartman v.*
17 *Moore*, 547 U.S. 250, 256 (2006).

18 **339.** A First Amendment retaliation claim brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 requires the
19 plaintiff to show that (1) he engaged in protected speech under *Pickering/Garcetti*, (2) the
20 government's retaliatory conduct adversely affected that speech, and (3) the speech was at least a
21 “substantial or motivating factor in the adverse employment action.” See also *Givhan v. Western*
22 *Line Consolidated School District*, 439 U.S. 410 (1979).

23 **340.** Defendants' decision to take adverse employment action against Plaintiff because
24 of his religious beliefs violate his First Amendment Right to Free Speech.

25 **341.** Defendants, acting under color of state law, retaliated against Corey, and violated
26 his First Amendment rights by prosecuting an investigation against him, fabricating evidence
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1 used against him, reprimanding him and terminating him due to his protected speech regarding
2 his faith.

3 **342.** Defendants violated Corey's First Amendment rights by undertaking actions
4 designed to deter him from ever expressing a viewpoint different from that of Defendants, on the
5 threat of additional investigations, proceedings, and even termination.
6

7 **343.** There is no state interest, compelling or otherwise, justifying Defendants'
8 retaliatory actions against Corey.

9 **344.** Defendants, by prosecuting, punishing, and termination, have deprived and are
10 depriving Corey of his First Amendment rights to free speech and association, as secured against
11 state infringement by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and 42 U.S.C.
12 § 1983.
13

14 **345.** Defendants were aware of and informed of Corey's constitutional rights to
15 express opinions different from their own, and therefore were motivated by evil motive or intent,
16 or acted with reckless or callous indifference to Corey's constitutional rights, when they violated,
17 misrepresented, and interfered with his constitutional rights.

18 **346.** Corey is in imminent danger of and has suffered irreparable harm, damage, and
19 injury inherent in the violation of First and Fourteenth Amendment rights, for which there is no
20 adequate remedy at law.
21

22 **347.** If not enjoined by this Court, Defendants and/or their agents will continue to
23 affect the aforementioned deprivations and abridgments of Plaintiff's constitutional rights,
24 thereby causing further irreparable harm, damage, and injury for which there is no adequate
25 remedy at law.

26 **348.** As a direct result of Defendants' concerted actions, Corey has suffered monetary
27 damages and other harm which he is entitled to receive at the time of trial.
28

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Violation of First Amendment- Free Speech-Compelled Speech)
(Against UNLV Defendants)

350. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and incorporate them by reference as though fully set forth herein.

351. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared, with regard to the First Amendment prohibition on compelling speech that, “[i]f there is any fixed star in our constitutional constellation, it is that no official, high or petty, can prescribe what shall be orthodox in politics, nationalism, religion, or other matters of opinion or force citizens to confess by word or act their faith therein.” *W. Va. State Bd. of Educ. v. Barnette*, 319 U.S. 624, 642 (1943).

352. Accordingly, “when government directly regulates speech by mandating that persons explicitly agree with government policy on a particular matter, it plainly violates the First Amendment.” *303 Creative LLC v. Elenis*, 385 F. Supp. 3d 1147 (D. Colo. 2019), *aff’d*, 6 F.4th 1160 (10th Cir. 2021)

353. The First Amendment protects Corey from being forced to support or otherwise agree with Defendants' policies and actions as a condition of employment or academic enrollment.

354. Defendants also sought to force Corey to voice or otherwise pledge his support, by prosecuting an investigation against him, fabricating evidence used against him, terminating him, all because he expressed an opinion and viewpoint different from Defendants' own.

1 **355.** There is no state interest, compelling or otherwise, justifying Defendants'
2 requirement that individuals, acquiesce to the notion that the antisemitic speech on campus is
3 protected as free speech.

4 **356.** Defendants, by forcing Corey to refrain from any speech that they disagree with,
5 deprived and are depriving him of his First Amendment rights to free speech and association, as
6 secured against state infringement by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States
7 Constitution and 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

8 **357.** Defendants, by prescribing the speech and views they deem acceptable for Corey
9 to express, upon risk of employment consequences in the future, deprived and are depriving
10 Corey of his First Amendment rights to free speech and association, as secured against state
11 infringement by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and 42 U.S.C. §
12 1983.
13

14 **358.** Defendants were aware of and informed of Corey's constitutional rights to
15 express opinions different from their own, and therefore were motivated by evil motive or intent,
16 or acted with reckless or callous indifference to Corey's constitutional rights, when they violated,
17 misrepresented, and interfered with his constitutional rights.
18

19 **359.** Corey is in imminent danger of and has suffered irreparable harm, damage, and
20 injury inherent in the violation of First and Fourteenth Amendment rights, for which there is no
21 adequate remedy at law.
22

23 **360.** If not enjoined by this Court, Defendants and/or their agents will continue to
24 affect the aforementioned deprivations and abridgments of Plaintiff's constitutional rights,
25 thereby causing further irreparable harm, damage, and injury for which there is no adequate
26 remedy at law.
27
28

1 **361.** As a direct result of Defendants' concerted actions, Plaintiff has suffered
2 monetary damages and other harm for which he is entitled to at the time of trial.

3 **362.** That it has been necessary for Plaintiff to retain the services of legal counsel for
4 which Plaintiff is entitled to recover such costs and expenses from Defendants.
5

6 **NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
7 **(Intentional Infliction of Emotion Distress)**
8 **(Against All Defendants)**

9 **363.** Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
10 incorporates them by reference as though fully set forth herein.

11 **364.** Defendants' acts and omissions described herein were extreme and outrageous
12 and intentionally conducted to cause emotional distress to Plaintiff.

13 **365.** As a direct and proximate result of the malicious and intentional conduct by
14 various Defendants, whose acts were directed and ratified by Defendants, Plaintiff suffered, and
15 will continue to suffer, damages, including but not limited to such severe and extreme emotional
16 distress manifested as great humiliation, embarrassment, shame, and other pain and suffering.

17 **366.** The intentional conduct of the Defendants was so despicable, oppressive,
18 malicious, and engaged in with such conscious disregard for Plaintiff's rights and safety that
19 punitive damages are warranted, as is an award of attorney fees and costs of this action.
20

21 **367.** As a direct result of Defendants' concerted actions, Corey has suffered monetary
22 damages and other harm for which he is entitled to receive at the time of trial.

23 **368.** That it has been necessary for Plaintiff to retain the services of legal counsel for
24 which Plaintiff is entitled to recover such costs and expenses from Defendants.
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TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Negligent Hiring

(Against UNLV Defendants)

369. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and incorporates them by reference as though fully set forth herein.

370. Defendants owed several duties to Plaintiff including, but not limited to, the following:

A. The duty to keep Plaintiff safe from the negligent and/or criminal acts of its employees or third parties.

B. The duty to provide responsible teachers and faculty.

C. The duty to act reasonably under the circumstances.

D. The duty to take action to control the wrongful acts of its employees and associates when it had reason to anticipate such acts.

371. Defendants breached these duties of care owed to Plaintiff.

372. Defendants knew that Jewish students were being harassed and demonized on campus and that even members of UNLV's faculty were participating in the demonization and antisemitic rhetoric.

373. Defendants failed to conduct any mitigation efforts over the course of the past seven months to correct any of these acts and engaged in such failures with a complete disregard for student safety or rights.

374. As a direct and proximate result of these breaches, Plaintiff has suffered damages in an exact amount to be proven at trial.

1 **375.** The failures of Defendants to hire a proper teaching staff was intentional and so
 2 despicable, oppressive, malicious, and engaged in with such conscious disregard for Plaintiff's
 3 rights and safety that punitive damages are warranted.

4
 5 **376.** That it has been necessary for Plaintiff to retain the services of legal counsel for
 6 which Plaintiff is entitled to recover such costs and expenses from Defendants.

7
 8 **ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 9 **Negligent Retention and Supervision**
 (Against UNLV Defendants)

10 **377.** Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
 11 incorporates them by reference as though fully set forth herein.

12 **378.** UNLV Defendants had a duty to use reasonable care in the training, supervision,
 13 and retention of University faculty to make sure they are fit for their positions.

14 **379.** UNLV Defendants were placed on notice that their faculty and administrators
 15 were not doing anything to mitigate the antisemitism that was ongoing on UNLV's campus.

16
 17 **380.** Corey and multiple students repeatedly and consistently notified the University of
 18 the administrator and faculty members who minimized the plight of Jewish students on campus
 19 and Defendants breached their duties owed to Plaintiff.

20 **381.** As a direct and proximate result of these breaches, Plaintiff has suffered damages
 21 in an exact amount to be proven at trial.

22
 23 **TWELFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
 (Claim for Damages for Violation OF Title VII)

24 **382.** Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
 25 incorporates them by reference as though fully set forth herein.

26
 27 **383.** On August 7, 2024, Corey received his right to sue letter from the EEOC.
 28

1 **384.** That the actions of the Defendants as set forth above constitute discrimination on
2 the basis of religious belief and/or retaliation in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of
3 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e.

4 **385.** Defendant NHSE's decision to terminate Gerwaski without merit or cause, is
5 demonstrative that it was based on religious discrimination and constitutes a disparate treatment
6 under Title VII of the Civil rights Act of 1964.

7 **386.** Specifically, Defendants' conduct constitutes discrimination on the basis of
8 religion under 42 U.S.C. §2000e-2(a).

9 **387.** That as a direct and proximate result of NHSE's actions and/or conduct in
10 violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act as set forth above, Gerwaski is entitled to a
11 declaration of discrimination and retaliation, compensatory damages for his pain, suffering,
12 humiliation and/or embarrassment, attorney's fees and/or any other legal or other equitable relief
13 available under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

14 **388.** Plaintiff is entitled to an injunction reinstating him and removing any adverse
15 employment record from his file under 42 U.S.C §2000e-5(g).

16 **389.** Plaintiff's protected religious expression and free speech was a motivating factor
17 behind NHSE's decision to take adverse employment action against Plaintiff.

18 **390.** Specifically, Defendants' conduct violates 42 U.S.C §2000e-2(m).

19 **391.** NHSE retaliated against Plaintiff as prohibited by Title VII of the Civil rights Act
20 of 1964 when they took adverse employment action against him that is, discriminated against
21 him based on his religious beliefs.

22 **392.** Specifically, the NHSE's conduct violates 42 U.S.C §2000e-3(a).

23 **393.** That it has been necessary for Plaintiff to retain the services of legal counsel for
24 which Plaintiff is entitled to recover such costs and expenses from Defendants.

Wherefore, Plaintiff prays for judgement against Defendants as follows:

1. Plaintiff seeks a Declaration from the Court that Defendants have violated Plaintiff's constitutional right to equal protection.

2. Plaintiff seeks an immediate hearing on Plaintiff's Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, and, upon hearing, enter an Order restraining Defendants from allowing non-student groups interfere and continue to torment Jewish students on campus by engaging in unprotected speech.

3. Permanently enjoin Defendants SJP-UNLV and NSJP from engaging in any campus activities, banning them from UNLV's campus.

4. Permanent enjoin all non-student organizations that violate NSHE student conduct and policies from engaging in any campus activities, banning them from UNLV's campus.

5. For damages against Defendants under 18 U.S.C. § 2333(d).

6. For damages against Defendants for violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 – 42 U.S.C. § 2000d *Et Seq.*

7. For damages against Defendants for violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 – 42 U.S.C. § 2000d *Et Seq.*

8. For special damages, both past and future, in an amount in excess of \$75,000.00 against the Defendant.

9. For general damages, both past and future, in an amount in excess of \$75,000.00 against the Defendant.

